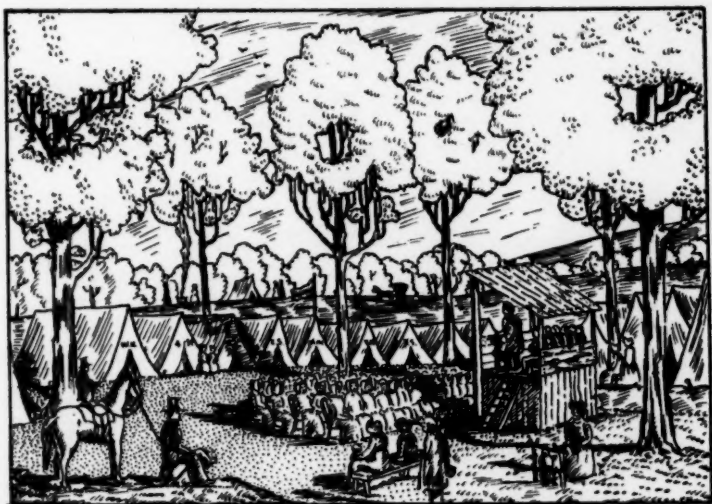


# Missouri Historical Review



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## THE CAMP MEETING IN MISSOURI

BY MARIE GEORGE WINDELL<sup>1</sup>

The camp meeting was an adaptation by the pioneer churches to frontier conditions. The duration of its flowering, therefore, was limited primarily to the period of early settlement or to those areas in the State which still contained pioneer characteristics at a later date. Since scattered populations resulted in a lack of both church buildings and personal contacts, the substitution of a clearing in the woods for a meeting house answered both a practical and a psychological need.

Although somewhat similar meetings had been held during the revolutionary period in Virginia and North Carolina,<sup>2</sup> the camp meeting, as it finally developed in the West, had its origin in the great revival which began in 1797 and swept over the western country. Entire communities and every Protestant sect were profoundly stirred. From the persuasive preachings of James McGready, a Presbyterian minister in Kentucky, there arose an emotional quickening in religious circles known as the Cumberland movement.<sup>3</sup> Following the meeting of a vast assembly at Cane Ridge in August 1801,<sup>4</sup> the revival spread rapidly throughout the West. The meeting, whose attendance was variously estimated from ten to twenty-five thousand, was the most spectacular single phase of the whole revival movement.

From the beginning, the movement was interdenominational in scope. Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists combined their efforts. Usually the more conservative Presbyterians confined most of their labors to the towns while

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<sup>2</sup>Cleveland, Catherine C., *The Great Revival in the West, 1797-1805*, pp. 52-53; see also pp. 190-195.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 54, 62, 49.

<sup>4</sup>Cartwright, Peter, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, The Backwoods Preacher*, edited by W. P. Strickland, p. 30.

the Methodists and Baptists toured the countryside. When, however, the three groups met together at the immense gatherings in the woods, the Presbyterians with Evangelical sympathies and Methodists usually united in these sacramental meetings, but the Baptists, advocates of a closed communion, merely joined in the preaching and exhortation.<sup>5</sup>

Bringing their families and enough provisions to last several days, the settlers came thronging to the great outdoor meetings, eager to listen and easy to excite. The one at Cane Ridge was protracted both day and night for several weeks by ministers preaching in succession.<sup>6</sup> The most characteristic accompaniment of the religious experiences of the converts was the involuntary convulsions, trances, and prophetic visions of the victims of religious ecstasy.

Throughout the eight years while the revival continued, the number of local and traveling preachers was greatly increased. The enthusiasm for carrying the message of universal salvation and immediate repentance which the camp meetings in the Cumberland region fanned to a flame sent pioneer ministers into Missouri at the opening of the century to administer to the spiritual poverty of the frontiersman.<sup>7</sup>

During the period when Missouri had been under Spanish authority, various ministers had crept across the boundary in spite of the admonition that only "bons catholiques" be allowed in the territory.<sup>8</sup> Preeminent among these evangelists was John Clark, a local preacher of Illinois, who crossed into Missouri in 1798 and was very probably the first Protestant minister west of the Mississippi.<sup>9</sup> The Spanish restrictions necessitated that he be canoed across the river at night to

<sup>5</sup>*Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 186, 221, 306-307; Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 31, 45-48. The Presbyterian church was split by the revival into the Cumberland Presbyterians, or the left wing which participated in camp meetings, and the remaining members who followed the more traditional methods of service.

<sup>6</sup>Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 30-31.

<sup>7</sup>Asbury, Herbert, *A Methodist Saint, The Life of Bishop Asbury*, pp. 217-218.

<sup>8</sup>Sweet, William Warren, *Religion on the American Frontier, The Baptists 1783-1830*, p. 32.

<sup>9</sup>Asbury, *A Methodist Saint*, p. 218; Sweet, William Warren, *The Rise of Methodism in the West being The Journal of The Western Conference, 1800-1811*, p. 25.

hold meetings at one or another of the small settlements and be returned to the eastern bank before daylight.<sup>10</sup>

But these were merely sessions of prayer, song, and sermons for very small groups. It was not until after the increase in population that followed the purchase of Louisiana that the camp meeting appeared in the State. The early ministers who conducted the camp meetings had previously plodded from cabin to cabin in the wilderness, praying and exhorting. When their audiences grew to such an extent that the one room would no longer contain them, they moved out of doors.<sup>11</sup>

Methodist ministers on the rounds of their circuits organized local churches which were not formal organizations but contained merely the members of a certain settlement who met in an appointed cabin to hold class and prayer meetings. Whether these meetings were held in a cabin or a camp was determined by the weather and the size of the audience. However, the great occasions were the quarterly meetings when the sacraments were administered and love feasts, or the relating of personal experiences, were held.<sup>12</sup> These were usually so well attended that the camp meeting was the natural method of caring for such a large audience.

Although other sects used the camp meeting to proselytize in the West, the Methodists used it to the full more than any other denomination.<sup>13</sup> For at least three generations after the great revival, the camp meeting became an increasingly important factor in spreading Methodism. Practically every presiding elder's district held such gatherings, usually in the summer or fall of the year.

While Missouri was still part of Louisiana territory, William McKendree was appointed in 1806 the presiding elder of the Cumberland district which contained the settled portions of the upper Mississippi valley. According to his own account, he held the first camp meeting west of the Mis-

<sup>10</sup>McAnally, David R., *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 68-69.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 80. The camp meeting might be held to care for the audience of a quarterly meeting or of the services held by one or by several ministers if the audience warranted it out of doors.

<sup>12</sup>Sweet, *The Rise of Methodism in the West*, p. 43.

<sup>13</sup>Sweet, William Warren, *Methodism in American History*, pp. 159-160.

Mississippi in the summer of 1807.<sup>14</sup> Jesse Walker, the extraordinary pioneer missionary, had previously established a Missouri circuit and arranged for the camp meeting which was held on Coldwater creek about twelve miles north of St. Louis.<sup>15</sup> Details of this meeting were not included in his account although he does state that forty persons were converted during the services.

However, most camp meetings had similar characteristic methods. Those in Missouri were no exception. News of other meetings preceded the ministers and produced much excitement, both for and against the meeting, among the settlers. Large congregations gathered at the appointed spot. Many anticipated a profound conversion and religious experience; some came only to jest, swear, or be amused by the emotional excesses for which the meetings were known; others came to see the condition and prospects of the matrimonial market.<sup>16</sup>

Usually the meetings lasted from Thursday or Friday until the following Monday or Tuesday while the ministers preached, prayed, and sang.<sup>17</sup> There was preaching each morning, afternoon, and evening. Sometimes the crowd became so avid for salvation that the services were continued throughout the night under the light of moon, stars, and flaring torches. Both pious and impious settlers came from ten to one hundred miles away bringing bedding and provisions and sleeping in tents or their covered wagons.<sup>18</sup>

The ground selected for the camp was usually near or in the woods so that trees might be used for shelter and hitching posts. In the early period of the camp meeting, the audience was seated on benches made of split logs supported by pegs and the minister or ministers preached from a stump,

<sup>14</sup>Hoss, E. E., *William McKendree, A Biographical Study*, pp. 100-103.

<sup>15</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 101-102. Walker, the giant of early Missouri Methodism, toured the State during the first decades of the nineteenth century, carrying religion to the frontier. For the last ten years of his life he averaged a circuit of two hundred and fifty miles each month and that on foot.

<sup>16</sup>Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, p. 90; *Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 273-274.

<sup>17</sup>Sweet, *Rise of Methodism in the West*, p. 43.

<sup>18</sup>Asbury, *A Methodist Saint*, pp. 247-248.

log, or stand which was a small raised platform with a simple pulpit.<sup>19</sup>

When the meeting became an established institution, more care was taken for the members of the audience. Arbors with cornerposts of logs and roofed with branches protected the assembly from wind and rain. Often, however, this protection was not extended to cover the preacher's stand and he continued to exhort and pray even though drenched with rain.

To house the multitude, the clearing or arbor was surrounded by tents,<sup>20</sup> one of which was reserved for the use of the ministers. Before the preacher's stand was the center of all interest, a small space devoted to mourners and the converts who needed exhortation by the ministers.<sup>21</sup>

The preaching at a quarterly meeting began on a Saturday morning with two sermons in succession as the order of the service. At night another preaching service was held at which the junior preacher on the circuit usually held forth. But Sunday was the great day. First came the love feast conducted by one of the preachers; at eleven o'clock the presiding elder gave the principal sermon. Then following a sermon from one of the circuit preachers, the sacraments, the Lord's Supper and baptism, were administered. The meeting finally closed with a preaching and prayer service at night, sometimes lasting until Monday morning if the results warranted it. Most of the converts, sometimes by the score, were gathered at this meeting.<sup>22</sup>

Facing an audience of hundreds or more, the frontier minister often appeared coarse and grotesque to an eastern presiding elder. To uphold his authority, silence his opponents, and maintain the rapt interest of his audience, he had to be a master of rough repartee, terrorizing oratory, comical tricks, practical jokes, and even physical violence.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 248.

<sup>20</sup>*Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 222; Baker, Olive, "Life and Influence of Danville and Danville Township" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. VII, No. 4 (July 1913), pp. 207-208.

<sup>21</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 341-342.

<sup>22</sup>Sweet, *Rise of Methodism in the West*, p. 43.

<sup>23</sup>Millburn, William Henry, *The Pioneer Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley*, p. 382.

Several pioneer preachers were reformed drunkards or gamblers or had merely led a wild youth. Concentration on, and perhaps exaggeration of, these vices during an emotional camp meeting resulted in a profound conversion for them and later, as preachers, gave them not only a point from which to attack their audiences but allowed them often to return to their old cronies and bring them to the mourners' bench before the stand.<sup>24</sup>

The type of preaching practiced by the early circuit riders in the West emphasized both doctrine and emotion. The modern conception of the Methodist preaching of that time is that it was wild and incoherent, with little that appealed to thinking people. This may have been true of the preaching of a few, such as Lorenzo Dow, probably a victim of epilepsy. He communed with God and the angels and kept his audiences in an emotional frenzy, most of whom were falling unconscious before him.<sup>25</sup> Other preachers were often vigorous and noisy, but the majority of them had regard for the decencies of public worship and did not countenance the extravagant. Although they did not object to hearty shouts during the preaching and love feasts, they deplored wild extravagances. Despite the fact that Bishop McKendree was able to bring tears, groans, and even violent prostrations from the penitents, he often chose as a text, "Come, let us reason together."<sup>26</sup>

As a rule the sermons stressed the universal fall of all men, the back-breaking load of personal responsibility for sin and salvation, and the revealing possibilities of a complete change of character.<sup>27</sup> A new start, even in religion, always appealed to the settler who was accustomed to "moving on."

Unfortunately, this tendency to travel on the frontier scattered the church members and the irregularity of religious

<sup>24</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 257-260; Houch, Louis, *History of Missouri*, Vol. III, pp. 238-239.

<sup>25</sup>Dow, Lorenzo, *History of Cosmopolite: Or the Writings of Reverend Lorenzo Dow*, pp. 719-720.

<sup>26</sup>Hoss, William McKendree, *A Biographical Study*, p. 102.

<sup>27</sup>*Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, pp. 434-438; Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 37-38.



meetings combined with unstable convictions enabled them to experience numerous periods of temporary excitement interspersed with long periods of "backsliding." This, of course, in turn contributed to the popularity of the camp meeting when it made its appearance in the new community or reappeared in the old. When Timothy Flint, the best known Presbyterian pioneer minister, was living in Missouri in 1819, he feared that his parishioners were anxious to collect many people and preachers, and achieve a great deal of religion at once, which was then put aside until it became necessary to replenish their stock again.<sup>28</sup>

Frontier Methodists sang hymns on every occasion so that it is not surprising that the camp meetings called forth their best efforts. Many of the hymns were known well enough that it was not necessary for the preacher to line them out. Besides those published in the official hymn book,<sup>29</sup> many were improvised on the frontier.<sup>30</sup> During the sessions of the camp meetings, the regular hymns would be sung but as the congregation grew more vociferous in their worship, "spiritual songs," many times composed by the ministers on that occasion, would follow.

The following includes a stanza from a typical camp song:

This day my soul has caught on fire, *Hallelujah*,  
I feel that Heaven is coming nigher,  
O glory *Hallelujah!*

Chorus

Shout, shout we're gaining ground, *Hallelujah!*  
We'll shout old Satan's kingdom down, *Hallelujah!*<sup>31</sup>

Highly emotional sermons, prayers, and songs were calculated to raise the members of the audience to an extreme pitch of passion. Indeed, if this were not the result, the

<sup>28</sup>Flint, Timothy, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years*, pp. 238-239.

<sup>29</sup>Sweet, *Methodism in American History*, p. 177. At the general conference in 1820, a hymn book, prepared by the Book Concern, was adopted.

<sup>30</sup>*Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 304.

<sup>31</sup>Sweet, *Methodism in American History*, p. 152.

minister feared he was a failure.<sup>32</sup> In many instances, bodily exercises accompanied emotional excitement. Jerking, rolling, barking, dancing, and falling were the usual visitations. The holy toppling became a regular feature of the great revivals and continued to be the most popular. At the great meeting scores and often hundreds lay unconscious or semi-conscious on the ground. To escape their being trampled upon by the shouting, stamping remainder, they were carried outside the arbor and laid in rows along the benches.<sup>33</sup>

The "jerks" were also common, although they affected people in various ways. Sometimes the head would be affected, being twisted rapidly to right and left; sometimes the other portions of or even the entire body would be agitated. Women afflicted with them were thrown about in such a manner that their hair would crack like a whip.<sup>34</sup> This exercise was common in the first camp meeting held in what is now Madison county by the boy preacher, Thomas Wright, in 1812. An eyewitness reported that the victims were entirely helpless. One young woman, although held by several persons, was thrown back and forth for several hours until she sank down apparently lifeless.<sup>35</sup> This example served to hasten the onlookers to undergo an immediate conversion.

In addition to these spasms and faintings the religious laugh was also popular in Missouri audiences. The more forward often indulged in what seemed to Timothy Flint an idiotic and spasmodic laugh, called by its participants, the "holy laugh." After his first amazement, it became so familiar to him on the frontier that it no longer excited any surprise when he met it in his audiences.<sup>36</sup>

To the three classes of the population traditionally considered more easily aroused emotionally, women, children,

<sup>32</sup>Peck, James M., *Forty Years on the Frontier, Memoir of John Mason Peck*, p. 201; Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 269-270.

<sup>33</sup>Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years*, pp. 238-239; Godbey, J. E., *Pioneer Methodism in Missouri*, p. 9; *Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 272.

<sup>34</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 264-270; *Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 352.

<sup>35</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 138. Thomas Wright was an enthusiastic minister of about eighteen who gathered more than half the converts of the State in 1808 on his circuit.

<sup>36</sup>Flint, *Recollections of the Last Ten Years*, pp. 238-239.

and negroes, the camp meeting seems to have been an especially bright spot in their lives. Children and women were often the first to be affected by the emotional atmosphere of a camp meeting.<sup>37</sup> Jacob Lanius described children not more than ten years of age clapping their hands in an ecstasy of joy during a camp meeting which he held in September 1837 on the ground at Fourché Renault, seven miles west of Potosi.<sup>38</sup>

Frontier women, more immediately concerned than their husbands with the spiritual welfare and salvation of their children, thought more of religious problems, according to the pioneer ministers. They were therefore more easily approached on the question of religion.

Just what was the status of the negro in the camp meeting is not easy to establish from the accounts of the various ministers. Tradition states that inspired negroes often joined in the early revivals, leading prayer or aiding in the singing. Peck mentions the presence of a negro woman at a camp meeting who was among the first to begin shouting and who mingled with the whites to pray for mercy at the pulpit.<sup>39</sup> According to John Scripps, the example of a negro at a camp meeting aided in the conversion of a sceptic.<sup>40</sup> Lanius was assisted at a camp meeting in 1836 by a negro Methodist minister from the Gasconade district.<sup>41</sup>

The presence of negroes does not seem to have been considered a problem by those ministers who have left accounts of their meetings. Whether this omission is due to the scarcity of slaves in certain areas or to the classes of whites who attended the meetings is uncertain. When slaves were present they remained with the family of their owner<sup>42</sup> and may therefore have been easily controlled.

However, the camp meeting was not a thoroughly accepted institution even on the erratic frontier. John Mason Peck, the foremost pioneer Baptist minister, did not approve

<sup>37</sup>*Methodist Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 305.

<sup>38</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 506.

<sup>39</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 147-148; Peck, *Forty Years on The Frontier*, p. 200.

<sup>40</sup>McAnally *History of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 194.

<sup>41</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 483.

<sup>42</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 146.

of the camp meeting as a method of conversion although he believed it should be tolerated if it could be regulated. After attending one held jointly by the Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians in the State in 1824, he concluded that some ministers believed no conversion was possible without experiencing the utmost excitement.

Therefore, the preacher and audience went to work together to raise their own and others' passions, laboring at it most determinedly. They seemed to believe that every action depended upon human effort. "Come forward and help the Lord do it," was a common expression as they encouraged the stricken toward the pulpit. The excitement had to be kept up by the same causes which produced it, for the moment the preachers stopped, the nerves of the people relaxed and their voices fell.<sup>43</sup> If now and then genuine convictions followed such emotional excesses, they too often allowed energies to flag and resolutions to cool. Even granting Peck's sectarian bias, his criticisms are undoubtedly just.

Nevertheless, the Methodists and schismatic Presbyterians agreed with Peter Cartwright who vowed that these phenomena had their origin in heaven.<sup>44</sup> Those giving the most spectacular performances were the most blessed. Although these extravagances were opposed by the Baptists and conservative Presbyterians, the Methodists found evidence that the camp meeting visitations were directly from the hand of God in the frequency with which scoffers were smitten at the moment of sneering.<sup>45</sup>

The more intelligent among the settlers objected to the assembly of the ignorant and illiterate, the noise and abandon of preachers and audience, and the unrestrained mingling of men and women when emotionally unbalanced. These censures were answered by various ministers who became the self-appointed champions of camp meetings. According to Samuel Jennings, who published many pamphlets on the subject, all efforts were to be staked toward salvation since religion was the supreme treasure of life. Only complete

<sup>43</sup>Peck, *Forty Years on The Frontier*, pp. 200-201.

<sup>44</sup>Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 30, 51, 86.

<sup>45</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 50-51; Godbey, *Pioneer Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 9-10.

self-abnegation and release from pride and reticence would accomplish a sincere conversion. Hence all criticism of camp meetings was made by hypocrites and the wicked.<sup>46</sup> However, ridicule, not valid argument, always carried the most weight against the camp meeting.

These general characteristics colored the growth of the camp meeting in Missouri. Following the general conference of the Methodists in 1808, Bishop McKendree returned to Missouri in July to make a tour and hold camp meetings among the settlers. The beginning which he and Walker had made the previous year was still apparent in the Missouri circuit. One of the meetings which he held was "near a French village beyond the Missouri not far from St. Charles."<sup>47</sup>

During the territorial period, camp meetings were held at irregular intervals by the itinerant ministers. On Good Friday 1810, the first camp meeting in Cape Girardeau was convened about twelve miles west of town under the leadership of Jesse Walker, Samuel Parker, and Thomas Wright. Out of the large gathering, only eight were at that time members of a church.<sup>48</sup>

Lorenzo Dow came into the territory of Missouri in November 1816,<sup>49</sup> after the great earthquakes of 1811 and 1812 had shattered the entire Mississippi valley. Repeated shocks had aroused the religious consciousness of the area and a wide-spread revival, albeit short-lived, was the result of these natural disturbances. Unfortunately for the success of the pioneer missionaries, the effects of the earthquakes soon wore off,<sup>50</sup> and the settlers went back to their intermittent experiences of religion.

Nevertheless, with the rapid increase of population in the State during the decade, the energies of the ministers multiplied to save the souls on the frontier. Jesse Walker during this period marched his circuit over Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas. In 1812 he began a series of camp

<sup>46</sup>Dow, *History of Cosmopolite*, pp. 583-603.

<sup>47</sup>Hoss, *William McKendree, A Biographical Study*, p. 121.

<sup>48</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 124. Samuel Parker was the first Methodist to preach in Cape Girardeau and exerted early influence on John Scripps.

<sup>49</sup>Dow, *History of Cosmopolite*, pp. 343-346.

<sup>50</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 152.

meetings during May and June through the New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Saline, Meramec, and Missouri circuits. The Missouri circuit was principally north of the Missouri river and the Saline circuit was between the Cape Girardeau and Meramec circuits.<sup>51</sup>

In July 1817 Scripps and Walker held a camp meeting in the Missouri circuit where the labors of the ministers were rewarded with many conversions. Many of the congregation never closed their eyes through the entire night, while the surrounding forest echoed with their praises and shouts.<sup>52</sup>

When this meeting was concluded, they continued to Boone's Lick which lay 160 miles up the river. On their arrival the plans for the meeting were threatened to be shelved because of the lack of provisions to feed the multitude. Providentially, however, they were able to purchase a barrel of flour and one hundred pounds of bacon from a boat from St. Louis. Soon food for all, including vegetables, milk, honey, and butter brought by nearby settlers, was placed on a table erected on forks of wood. Since there had been no provision made for the horses, the ministers were compelled to leave the altar every three hours to search for them, belled but loose in the woods. The importance of water, a great necessity for a large assembly under a July sun, was emphasized at this meeting when unfortunately only a small spring was available.<sup>53</sup>

Other camp meetings of the period include the series held in 1818 by Bishop McKendree and James Gwin, his narrator-companion, from May until the latter part of June in Cape Girardeau, Jackson, Belleview, Boone's Lick, and St. Louis.<sup>54</sup> In the following year a similar meeting, complete with an arbor and benches for the audience, was held in Montgomery county. As was common in many other circuits, it was located on the farm of a Methodist minister which became known later as the Loutre camp ground.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>51</sup>Godbey, *Pioneer Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 20-22.

<sup>52</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 195-196.

<sup>53</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 193.

<sup>54</sup>*Missouri Gazette* (St. Louis), May 1, 1818.

<sup>55</sup>Baker, "Life and Influence of Danville and Danville Township" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. VII, pp. 207-208.

St. Louis was immune from missionary activity until relatively late in the growth of the camp meeting in the State. Although the Baptists and Presbyterians had already planted churches there,<sup>56</sup> the camp meeting came in with the Methodists. In 1820 Jesse Walker determined to storm the heights of Romanism, Deism, and wickedness, for such the town seemed to the Methodists. The presence of many Catholics, sceptical gentleman Deists, and a large proportion of irreligious rivermen spurred the ambition of Walker to hold a rousing revival. After stirring little interest in St. Louis by his preaching, he held a camp meeting on the St. Charles road about seven miles north of the city in June 1821. Among those who were converted were several who later became well-known frontier ministers.<sup>57</sup>

Physical manifestations of the emotional disturbances of the converts were present not only in these camp meetings but also in the class meetings or love feasts. After being conditioned to react to specific tones of voice and attitudes of the exhorters in the camp meeting, it became almost inevitable that the repetition of the same mannerisms in smaller groups produced similar physical reactions. The use of a dramatic pause, uplifted forefinger and striking phrase would often send not only the audience but even the preacher himself into the "jerks." However, after 1820, the popularity of this exercise declined in Missouri.<sup>58</sup>

Scripps made his last tour in 1824 over the Missouri district which covered both sides of the Missouri river from Liberty, which he visited, as far north as Palmyra. All of the meetings which he held were combined quarterly and camp meetings. Subject, as were all, to the inclemency of the weather, the one held in October within three miles of St. Louis was terminated dramatically by a cyclone and cloudburst.<sup>59</sup>

Camp meetings continued to be a permanent part of the Methodist program of converting and offering salvation

<sup>56</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 210, 240-241.

<sup>57</sup>Peck, *Forty Years on the Frontier*, pp. 87-89; McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 242, 244, 246-247.

<sup>58</sup>McAnally, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 269-270.

<sup>59</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 299-300.



to the people during the ante-bellum period. For example, in 1831 during the revival on Indian creek, almost every person in the settlement joined the church and at the camp meeting held at the Salem camp ground at the close of the year, contemporaries reported that they had "a refreshing time." Sinners trembled and fell, mourners were saved, and the exhorters rejoiced. In September of the following year Lanius attended a camp meeting on Loutre creek in Montgomery county and one near Fayette; others throughout his circuit followed during the year.<sup>60</sup>

Generally the ministers could report a glorious time. In August 1833 the first camp meeting was held in the Paris circuit, about six miles northeast of Paris, complete with tents which housed the large assembly.<sup>61</sup>

During the camp meetings held in the thirties, shaking was still a prominent characteristic of the audience. Lanius mentions one man "shaking like Belshazzar" and the women were also much affected.<sup>62</sup> Many shouted and moaned and the entire congregation was in tears. During the following two years, preachers mentioned regularly that mourners came to the bench to be converted, many lost consciousness, and most of the congregation shouted as the meeting progressed.

By 1839 Lanius noted the choice of land for the establishment of a permanent camp near the building of the Ebenezer meeting house. Sheds and other permanent structures were erected for the use of the campers whenever the meeting was to be held.<sup>63</sup> This example foreshadows the transformation of the camp meeting and is characteristic of the later period when it became more an adjunct to the formal church organization than an integral part of the method of carrying religion to the frontier.

Although camp meetings were very common throughout the Missouri circuits during the pre-war period, they became during the fifties a temporary substitute for a large congregation with a small church building and were less inclined

<sup>60</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 398.

<sup>61</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>62</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 444-445.

<sup>63</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 577.



to be visited with emotional experiences. In Kansas City in 1845 a large assembly and warm weather necessitated meeting under the shade of a grove near the church,<sup>64</sup> but this meeting is not typical of a camp meeting because of both its character and duration. The previous popularity of violent appeals to terror was diminishing by this time.<sup>65</sup>

The criticism of Peter Cartwright in 1856 concerning Methodist churches in general was also appropriate for those in Missouri. As the church increased in wealth and numbers, a church building was the first object of the congregation. The earlier propagandism carried so effectively by the circuit rider and the camp meeting was being weakened by the organization of the church. Cartwright watched the rapid decline of the camp meeting from the lessening of emphasis on emotional experience, the growth of schools, and the increase of educated ministers who were less inclined to go forth on circuits and welcomed the warm berth of a permanent location. He foresaw accurately that unless the camp meeting, including the stress on emotionalism which it implied, was continued the church would tend to emphasize form, not feeling.<sup>66</sup> He did not realize, however, that a settled population necessarily requires a settled clergy. The decay of militancy and emotionalism within the church was the result of its own development.<sup>67</sup>

This trend was retarded by a temporary reactionary flurry of interest after 1865. Due to the need for emotional security which the Civil war necessitated, there was a religious quickening during the sixties. In 1868 and 1869, an awakening pervaded the Missouri conference.<sup>68</sup> At the meetings scores and even hundreds again bowed at the altar and the churches began resounding with the shouts of joy

<sup>64</sup>Woodward, W. S., *Annals of Methodism in Missouri*, p. 281.

<sup>65</sup>Davenport, Frederick Morgan, *Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals, A Study in Mental and Social Evolution*, p. 202.

<sup>66</sup>Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, pp. 486, 503-506, 519-520, 523-524.

<sup>67</sup>Cucheval-Clavigny, M., "Peter Cartwright, and Preaching in the West" in *Methodist Magazine*, Vol. XXV, pp. 83-88.

<sup>68</sup>Lewis, W. H., *The History of Methodism in Missouri for A Decade of Years From 1860 to 1870*, pp. 371-372.

and excitement that had pervaded the groves two decades before. This type of meeting, however, was of short duration.

The conference of the Methodist churches in St. Louis held a camp meeting in August 1869 "to revive that agency, which, in the earlier history of the country had been so . . . blessed of God in the conversion of souls."<sup>69</sup> It is significant to note the change in popular opinion which appears. The question of holding the meeting was seriously debated because of the fears of some that good order could not be preserved and the demands of others who insisted that the churches alone should be used.

The meeting, lasting nine days, was held on the farm of a church member in a grove of trees opposite the intersection of Woodson and St. Charles roads. A large tent protected the multitude which was estimated at several thousand at the largest meetings. Seven board tents and between forty and fifty cloth tents housed the families who stayed for the duration of the meeting. The audience sang but the narrator who reported the sessions stressed that order reigned throughout the meeting, and the congregation listened with solemn and serious attention.<sup>70</sup> By this time, the camp meeting was rapidly being transformed from its original status.

During the seventies on this location, known as the Marvin camp ground, annual encampments were held which lasted during the light of the moon in August and extended over a period of seven to nine days. The grounds included forty-nine acres on which a caretaker resided who prepared for the annual meeting. This was certainly a far cry from the early meetings in the woods. Tents were pitched, food furnished, and services were held morning, afternoon, and night.<sup>71</sup> However, as churches became more numerous, the camp meetings at this spot were finally abandoned because they took worshippers away from services at the permanent churches in St. Louis and nearby counties.

<sup>69</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 378-379.

<sup>70</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup>Williams, Francis E., *Centenary Methodist Church of St. Louis, The First Hundred Years*, pp. 282-286.

In more inaccessible areas, however, the revivalistic methods of the camp meeting continued. When the presiding elders, who, unlike their predecessors, had had some formal schooling, went through the more remote sections of their circuits in the seventies, they noted with disapproval the tendency of their parishioners to shout rather than to listen to their sermons. J. E. Godbey who toured a district in the Ozarks in 1875-1878 found it very difficult to impose his idea of order upon the congregation.<sup>72</sup>

The general religious awakening immediately following the Civil war was carried on during the last decades of the century by an evangelical wing of the church.<sup>73</sup> There was a revival of emphasis on the "holiness" or sanctification of the individual. Within Missouri most ministers discouraged the more emotional aspects of this movement which seemed to affect the most neurotic and less balanced members of the congregation.<sup>74</sup> This movement did not, however, increase the number or emotionalism of the camp meetings which do not seem from contemporary accounts to have been moved by the same excessive agitation which was characteristic of those before the war.

Many of the old camp meeting grounds on which the pioneer bishops had preached with such great success were still in use in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Even during the last twenty years camp meetings have continued to be held in the State.<sup>75</sup> However, the former rows of tents were rapidly replaced by frame cottages. Instead of the revivals of the former camp meetings, religious services were interspersed with lectures on semi-religious and even secular topics.<sup>76</sup> If there was less evidence of the old-time religious fervor, fewer shouts and hallelujahs, there was also less rowdiness. In fact, many of the early camp meeting grounds were being converted into respectable middle class summer resorts with only a tinge of religion.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>72</sup>Godbey, J. E., *Lights and Shadows of Seventy Years*, pp. 105-106.

<sup>73</sup>Sweet, *Methodism in American History*, pp. 342-343.

<sup>74</sup>Godbey, *Lights and Shadows*, pp. 161-170.

<sup>75</sup>*Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis), July 21, 1886; *Buffalo Reflex*, July 29, 1926.

<sup>76</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>77</sup>Sweet, *Methodism in American History*, p. 333.

With this change in method, the classes which had formerly opposed or supported emotionalism in the churches and camp meetings also changed. The holiness movement, carried by the left wing of the conservative churches, broke from the main bodies into separate sects when the churches began a more formal organization and cohesion among their members. The education of ministers and the growing wealth of churches tended to stratify religious endeavor. The "genteel classes," whose absence from the camp meetings was implied by the special mention of their presence by early pioneer ministers,<sup>78</sup> now began to appear in the pews of the formerly scorned churches as permanent buildings replaced the informality of the open air congregations.

No longer were the church members drawn from the humbler economic and social groups but represented the middle class.<sup>79</sup> For, with the declining emphasis on the camp meeting and emotional experience by the conventional churches, the population which formerly would have been found in the Methodist congregation was now to be found among the Holy Rollers or similar pentecostal sects. Pushed out of the church by formalism, these groups emerged in those churches which stressed the revivalistic methods with which they were familiar. These methods, originating in the camp meeting, are still used in small towns and rural churches to build congregations but the original form has changed. Moreover, they have lost much of their earlier effectiveness as audiences have become revival hardened.

The camp meeting, therefore, must be identified with the emotional evangelical division of the congregation which distrusted organization and education. It is significant to note that the institution was being transformed even in the late sixties when the Methodist conference suggested the meetings would aid in the building of church membership rather than in the phrase of the former exhorters, "to save souls."<sup>80</sup> Purpose as well as form were now metamorphosed.

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<sup>78</sup>Cartwright, *Autobiography of Peter Cartwright*, p. 130.

<sup>79</sup>Sweet, *Methodism in American History*, p. 337.

<sup>80</sup>Lewis, *History of Methodism in Missouri*, pp. 380-381.

## THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD AND THE MISSOURI BORDERS, 1840-1860

BY BENJAMIN G. MERKEL<sup>1</sup>

The underground railroad operated extensively along the three sides of Missouri adjacent to Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, with perhaps a short line or two extending into the State. Material is available which indicates that this clandestine system was actively at work in areas immediately across the Missouri borders but insufficient evidence is at hand to warrant an assumption that very definite or permanent lines existed within the State. It is true that a few faint hints of such routes are occasionally encountered. Siebert's map reveals a road of very limited length extending from Lancaster, Missouri, into Iowa.<sup>2</sup> George Thompson, an abolitionist, who in 1841 was sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary for attempting to run slaves out of the State,<sup>3</sup> asserts in his book, *Prison Life and Reflections*, that the officials of the penitentiary contacted him concerning the location of an underground line in northeast Missouri.<sup>4</sup>

In November 1853 Francis Moss was arrested on suspicion of having induced three negroes at Boonville to leave their masters.<sup>5</sup> He was said to have confessed, giving names and other information connected with the underground railroad "in Missouri."<sup>6</sup>

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This article, based upon his doctor's thesis, *The Antislavery Controversy in Missouri, 1819-1865*, and subsequent research, was read before the Greater St. Louis historical association at its anniversary dinner on February 6, 1942.

<sup>2</sup>Siebert, Wilbur A., *The Underground Railroad From Slavery to Freedom*, p. 112.

<sup>3</sup>*Benton Papers*: Letter from Th. Curt Hart to Thomas H. Benton, Jr., July 24, 1841. (George C. Mackay collection of manuscripts, St. Louis, Missouri.); Sosey, Frank H., "Palmyra and Its Historical Environment" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 3 (April 1929), pp. 363-366; *History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), pp. 256-258.

<sup>4</sup>Thompson, George, *Prison Life and Reflections*, p. 117.

<sup>5</sup>*Weekly Missouri Statesman* (Columbia), November 25, 1853.

<sup>6</sup>*Whig Messenger* (Hannibal), December 8, 1853.

Aside from these fleeting glimpses, the nature and extent of the system, if there was one, are as yet unrevealed. The reason for the paucity of evidence is obvious—even in the free states the operators of the secret lines were chary about recording anything concerning their unlawful actions.<sup>7</sup> How much more hesitant must have been the conductors of the forbidden traffic in the slave states. It is probable that abolitionists entered Missouri and assisted slaves to escape without having a well-defined route, the object being merely to get the fugitives to the boundary without delay. After the blacks left the State, they followed definitely established roads from one station to another.

Any discussion of the underground railroad, as it functioned along the borders of Missouri, at once involves the antislavery movement and its proslavery response. The intentions of the antislavery societies towards the slave states, wherein it was difficult to maintain such organizations, were expressed by Gamaliel Bailey, Jr., editor of the *Philanthropist*, in a letter to a convention of abolitionists in Wayne county, Indiana. Bailey said: "If we cannot have an antislavery organization in Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri, we must establish one along their boundary lines."<sup>8</sup> It is clear that such an attitude towards the system of bondage encouraged the underground railroad, for most of its conductors were affiliated with an antislavery society.

The establishment of secret lines to convey slaves across the Missouri boundaries apparently began about 1840. At this time northeast Missouri was the target of an abolition thrust with Quincy, Illinois, as the pivotal point.<sup>9</sup> The result was an underground railroad which eventually carried the slaves to Canada.<sup>10</sup> Many Missouri blacks escaped, being assisted, especially on the Illinois side, by persons from Quincy or its vicinity. One of the first instances of this nature was afforded by Doctor David Nelson. In 1836,

<sup>7</sup>Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, p. 7.

<sup>8</sup>*Philanthropist* (Cincinnati, Ohio), September 25, 1838.

<sup>9</sup>*History of Lewis, Clark, Knox, and Scotland Counties*, pp. 62-63; Sosey "Palmyra and Its Historical Environment" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 354-366.

<sup>10</sup>*History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), p. 208.

Nelson, an abolitionist minister,<sup>11</sup> who had helped to found Marion college in northeast Missouri, was forced by an angry proslavery mob to flee across the Mississippi to Quincy.<sup>12</sup> Here he settled permanently, where he headed Eell's college, later known as Mission institute, a very pronounced abolitionist institution.<sup>13</sup> In 1839 or 1840, he arranged for his students to patrol the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Quincy and to conduct fugitive Missouri slaves to a "red barn" sixteen miles east of the city.<sup>14</sup>

In July 1841, three abolitionists, George Thompson, James Burr, and Alanson Work—the first two being from the Mission institute at Quincy—crossed the Mississippi and entered Marion county near the mouth of the Fabius river, where they found some slaves at work. The men promised the blacks their freedom if they would be ready with their families to accompany the whites across the river at nightfall. But the negroes divulged the plot to their masters, and when the three abolitionists returned to the appointed rendezvous they were apprehended by a posse.<sup>15</sup> In September the men were sentenced to twelve years in the state penitentiary, from which they were released before five years had elapsed.<sup>16</sup> The certificate of pardon for George Thompson, the most prominent of the three, states that he was sent to prison for the crime of "Grand larceny (Abolition)."<sup>17</sup> How the

<sup>11</sup>Dr. Gilbert H. Barnes to the author, November 20, 1931; *Minutes of the American Antislavery Society*, Committee on Agencies, (Manuscript in the Boston Public library); Whitaker, Albert P., "Marion College and Marion City—Missouri Enterprises of Fifty Years Ago" in *Magazine of Western History*, Vol. IV, p. 801.

<sup>12</sup>*Fourth Annual Report of the American Antislavery Society*, 1837, p. 79; *History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), p. 208.

<sup>13</sup>Sosey, "Palmyra and Its Historical Environment" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, p. 364.

<sup>14</sup>Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, pp. 156-157.

<sup>15</sup>*Missouri Whig* (Palmyra), July 17, 1841; *Quincy Whig* (Quincy, Illinois), July 24, 1841; *Benton Papers*: Letter from Th. Curt Hart to Thomas H. Benton, Jr., July 24, 1841. (George C. Mackay collection of Manuscripts, St. Louis, Missouri).

<sup>16</sup>*History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), pp. 256-258; Sosey, "Palmyra and Its Historical Environment" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 363-366; Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, p. 156; *Benton Papers*: Letter from Th. Curt Hart to Thomas H. Benton, Jr., July 24, 1841. (George C. Mackay collection of manuscripts, St. Louis, Mo.).

<sup>17</sup>*Certificate of Pardon*, June 24, 1846. (Manuscript in the Oberlin college library.)



American Antislavery society regarded this episode was clearly revealed when its executive committee sought legal advice to determine how to assist the men.<sup>18</sup>

An incident in 1842 affords a good example of what was occurring. On August 21 a slave belonging to Chauncey Durkee of Monticello, Missouri, was taken into custody near Quincy. After swimming the Mississippi, the black had contacted a man at Quincy, as directed. Several persons who suspected that the antislavery people would take the negro off in the night hid near Mission institute, not far from the city. When a closed buggy came along, they stopped it and captured the slave who jumped out and started to flee.

Two days later, Doctor Richard Eells, a prominent Quincy physician, was arrested as the driver of the vehicle that had been halted while conveying the black away from the city. Eells was brought before the circuit court and found guilty of harboring and secreting a slave.<sup>19</sup> The case was appealed to the state supreme court which sustained the lower tribunal.<sup>20</sup> On August 27 a large meeting at the courthouse in Quincy passed resolutions condemning local antislavery men for persuading Missouri slaves to leave their masters. The preamble asserted that the people were convinced the abolitionists had a "line established for the purpose of running off the negroes after their arrival in this state, conveying them by this line to some point on Lake Michigan, probably Chicago, and there shipping them to Canada."<sup>21</sup>

Additional evidence shows that this section of Missouri was threatened by conductors of the secret roads. In October 1842, a gathering at Hydesburg in Ralls county and one at Canton in Lewis county denounced the abolitionists and formed vigilance committees to pursue fugitive slaves and to examine all strangers. If the latter could give no satisfactory reason for their presence, they were to be expelled from the State.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>18</sup>*Philanthropist*, October 8, 1842.

<sup>19</sup>*Quincy Whig*, August 27, 1842, June 10, 1844.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, February 21, 1844.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, September 3, 1842; *Missouri Whig*, September 10, 1842.

<sup>22</sup>*Missouri Whig*, October 15, 1842; *History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), pp. 262-263; *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox, and Scotland Counties*, pp. 63-64.



In his message on November 22, 1842, Governor Thomas Reynolds said recent events had revealed that Missouri citizens were constantly exposed to the depredations of organized bands of abolitionists residing in other states.<sup>23</sup> The next year a party of men from Marion county crossed the Mississippi on the ice and burned Mission institute. According to their statements, they hoped to "prevent an abolition factory."<sup>24</sup>

A document written in 1883 by Zebina Eastman, editor of the Chicago *Western Citizen* during the forties, adds to our knowledge of Mission institute and the early underground railroad from Missouri. The account states that Mission institute, situated one and a half miles east of Quincy, was known as a hotbed of abolitionism. A Congregationalist minister from New York, the Reverend Moses Hunter, visited the institute and became an instructor there. The place where Hunter taught was known as Theopolis and was often spoken of as "God's Town."

Hunter promoted the underground railroad, and Theopolis was station number one on the road from Quincy to Chicago. Theopolis became the object of especial hatred by Missouri slaveholders, who spoke of it as the "Abolition Hole," because all trace of fugitive blacks was lost there. The Missourians regarded Hunter as their chief enemy. After the burning of the chapel and other property, a new chapel was erected, with the railroad continuing as before. Hunter fell from his horse and became a cripple, but he continued to preach to the students. Later, he went to Chicago, fell ill, and was attended by a Doctor Dyer, a prominent protector of fugitive blacks. Hunter died and was buried in the city, probably in Lincoln park. He was known as a good preacher and a reformer, who was ahead of his time.

George Thompson, one of his students, while in the Missouri penitentiary wrote a poem in his honor, called

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<sup>23</sup>*The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*. Vol. I, p. 488.

<sup>24</sup>*Quincy Whig*, March 15, 1843; *History of Marion County, Missouri* (1884), pp. 266-267.

lines. To Hunter must go the distinction of promoting a prominent underground railroad line from Missouri.<sup>25</sup>

During this period, slaves were also sent from St. Louis along the underground system which, according to a conductor on the road, was established "about 1842." The line extended "through Alton, Farmington settlement west of Springfield, Woodrow settlement on Sand Prairie, Deacon Street, Washington, Matumora & vicinity Cross Creek so on to Ottoway &." The express was generally run after dark, and one trip carried as many as fifteen passengers but at other times only one.<sup>26</sup>

As the years passed, Missouri continued to lose slaves to Illinois although frequent protests from the people of the former state apparently had caused the latter to give the problem some attention. On November 3, 1843, a meeting of Lewis and Clark county citizens at Tully recommended that an Illinois abolitionist be brought to Missouri for punishment every time a negro was lost. A reward of \$200 was offered for the delivery of Dr. Eells to a newly created vigilance committee.<sup>27</sup> In September 1845 the editor of the *St. Louis Reveille* received a letter from Chicago stating that fugitive blacks were encountering increasing difficulties while going through that city, for a society to protect the property of slave owners had been formed there.<sup>28</sup>

It is probable that a new Illinois statute, passed in March 1845, was also a deterrent. This measure provided severe penalties for anyone who sheltered a fugitive negro and it tightened the restrictions upon blacks who desired to live in that state.<sup>29</sup> However, as later events proved, the traffic was never stopped entirely. In 1847 the *St. Lou's*

<sup>25</sup>*Eastman Papers*: Sketch of Moses Hunter. (Manuscript collection in the library of the Chicago historical society.)

Eastman was editor of the *Western Citizen*, an antislavery paper.

Hunter, a member of the Illinois antislavery society, had been appointed in 1839 as a lecturer to collect funds for the organization. His case illustrates the close relationship between the operators of the underground railroad and the antislavery society. *Philanthropist*, November 26, 1843.

<sup>26</sup>*Eastman Papers*: Letter from Jno. O. Roberts to Zebina Eastman, n.d. (Manuscript collection in the library of the Chicago historical society.)

<sup>27</sup>*Quincy Whig*, December 27, 1843.

<sup>28</sup>*St. Louis Weekly Reveille*, September 30, 1845.

<sup>29</sup>*Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois*, 1845, pp. 180, 387-389.

*New Era* secured information concerning the underground railroad from a man who had obtained the facts while pursuing one of his slaves. It appeared certain that unless the master of a fugitive Missouri negro could overtake him close to the state line, pursuit would be useless.<sup>30</sup>

It is evident from the number of slaves escaping in the late forties that the secret system was at work in Illinois and in Iowa. In 1848, Atkins and Spicer were caught ferrying slaves across the Mississippi near St. Louis.<sup>31</sup> For years Alton, Illinois, had been the headquarters of a small abolition faction that had manifested its fanatical spirit by clandestine activities in connection with Missouri blacks.<sup>32</sup>

During 1848 nine negroes belonging to Ruell Daggs of Clark county escaped to Iowa. Later, two Missourians located them near Salem, where they had been taken by Jonathan Frazin, son of a noted antislavery leader. They were brought before Justice Nelson Gibbs of Salem, a Quaker settlement. During the trial the Quakers operating the underground railroad spirited the fugitives away.<sup>33</sup>

A few days later between one and two hundred Missourians invaded Iowa, surrounded Salem, and demanded the heads of Joel Garretson and Eli Jessup, who had publicly advocated emancipation. However, when an armed party arrived from Denmark, Iowa, another Quaker settlement, the Missourians departed.<sup>34</sup> A contemporary thought that some of the more radical Quakers sent emissaries into Missouri to inform the slaves of their readiness to aid them to freedom. At this time, Missouri patrols along the Des Moines river intercepted all strangers coming into the State from the north.<sup>35</sup>

In the early fifties, although efforts had been made to check the escape of slaves from the State, conditions remained much the same. That Missouri was prosecuting

<sup>30</sup>*St. Louis Daily New Era*, September 22, 1847.

<sup>31</sup>*Daily Missouri Republican* (St. Louis), July 25, 1848.

<sup>32</sup>*St. Louis Daily Union*, October 4, 1848.

<sup>33</sup>Garretson, O. A., "Traveling on the Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. XXII, pp. 431-434.

<sup>34</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 434-436.

<sup>35</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 430.

suspected abolitionists is apparent for at the end of the year, 1852, seven persons were in the state penitentiary for decoying or enticing negroes to leave their owners.<sup>36</sup> Northeast Missouri continued to be the area most affected by slave losses. Late in 1853 eleven blacks near Palmyra decamped in one night, probably assisted by abolitionists. The negroes crossed the river at Quincy and were last heard of at Mendon, Illinois, twelve miles away, traveling towards Canada via the underground railroad.<sup>37</sup>

Because of such incidents, the Marion association, an anti-abolitionist organization in Marion county, invited Thomas L. Anderson, a prominent political figure in that part of the State, to address a meeting at Palmyra on December 24. In accepting the invitation, Anderson wrote a lengthy letter describing the status of negro servitude in that section. He claimed that combinations of individuals had been formed along the boundaries of the State to take away Missouri slaves, "carrying off eight or ten thousand dollars worth at a time."<sup>38</sup> In the course of his extended address on December 24, Anderson stated with a great deal of vehemence that fanatics at Quincy, impelled by "religious duty," had maintained secret intercourse for some time with Missouri blacks. Recently, within one week, fifteen slaves were taken from Marion county and hurried to Canada. He thought that unless the underground activities ceased, a law should be passed by the Missouri legislature to keep Illinoisans on their side of the river.<sup>39</sup>

In 1854 the railroad evidently functioned around St. Louis with increasing efficiency, for the *Daily Missouri Republican* of that city complained that negro stealing, once fraught with much risk, was now comparatively easy. Branches of the subterranean line led from St. Louis to Chicago. White men were the conductors, but the blacks had formed associations and were collaborating.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>36</sup>*House Journal*, 17th Mo. G. A., 2nd Sess., 1852-1853, Appendix, pp. 215-220.

<sup>37</sup>*Missouri Courier* (Hannibal), November 10, 1853.

<sup>38</sup>*Whig Messenger*, December 15, 1853.

<sup>39</sup>*Missouri Courier*, December 29, 1853; *Whig Messenger*, January 15, 1854.

<sup>40</sup>*Daily Missouri Republican*, August 30, 1854.

Ministers of the Methodist church, north, were frequently accused of promoting the underground scheme. Early in 1854 citizens of Fabius township in Marion county, at a meeting called to consider the status of the Reverend William Sellers of this church, concluded that he was connected with the railroad.<sup>41</sup> The next year, Representative George C. Medley, while debating the wisdom of chartering Jackson seminary, remarked in the house of representatives that there was no excuse for preachers of the Methodist church, north, coming into Missouri for they were conductors on the underground railroad.<sup>42</sup>

The great activity along the secret lines in the late fifties suggests a consideration of specific routes which were followed along the Missouri borders. In Kansas, the Mound City and Lawrence roads united at Holton, then proceeded to Nebraska City and Tabor, Iowa.<sup>43</sup>

A record left by John Brown, who, late in 1858, raided Missouri and secured eleven slaves,<sup>44</sup> reveals not only the extent of a secret line but the names of the operators along the route.<sup>45</sup> One report claims that Brown escorted sixty-eight Missouri slaves to Canada;<sup>46</sup> apparently he conducted these fugitives upon a definite and secret course along which he found hospitable friends. On January 22, 1859, Gerrit Smith wrote from his home at Peterboro, New York, to F. B. Sanborn, that he was happy to learn of the prosperous underground railroad in Kansas. But he deplored the unfavorable topography of Missouri and he wished that there might be "a spur of the Allegheny extended from the east to the west borders of the State!"<sup>47</sup>

The underground lines from Kansas to Iowa passed through Nebraska. A contemporary living in that area wrote that the original name of the Nebraska road was

<sup>41</sup>*Missouri Courier*, March 2, 1854; *Daily Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), March 4, 1854; *Daily Missouri Republican*, March 16, 1854.

<sup>42</sup>*Daily Missouri Republican*, March 6, 1855.

<sup>43</sup>Trexler, Harrison A., *Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865*, p. 204.

<sup>44</sup>*House Journal*, 20th Mo. G. A., 1st Sess., 1858-1859, Appendix, p. 79; *History of Vernon County* (1887), pp. 224-230.

<sup>45</sup>Sanborn, Franklin B., *Life and Letters of John Brown*, p. 482.

<sup>46</sup>Trexler, *Slavery in Missouri*, p. 204.

<sup>47</sup>Sanborn, *Life and Letters of John Brown*, p. 483.

"Kansas-Nebraska and Iowa Underground Railroad." It was a continuation of the Missouri and Kansas route, which terminated at Springdale, Iowa.<sup>48</sup> In Nebraska, the clandestine system had the following stations: Falls City, Nemaha City, and Nebraska City. About a mile north of Falls City, W. W. Buchanan had a station, and in 1859 or 1860 he and some other operators became involved in difficulties for shipping slaves to Missouri in order to collect rewards. A rendezvous just north of the town, on the farm of Houstin Russel, a rabid abolitionist, took care of more fugitives than any other place in Nebraska.<sup>49</sup>

The underground railroad in Iowa entered the State near Tabor, passed through Lewis, Des Moines, Grinnell, Iowa City, West Liberty, Tipton, De Witt, and Low Moor, crossing the Mississippi river at Clinton to connect with an Illinois route. Most of the fugitives who came from Nebraska and Missouri entered Iowa in the southwestern part, boarding the line at or near the town of Civil Bend, now Percival, thence going to Tabor.<sup>50</sup> The latter was an important station, for practically every family there was ready to assist the blacks. In fact, according to a correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, Tabor, as a center of the underground system, was worse than Oberlin, Ohio, and it served as the headquarters for negro stealing from northwest Missouri and Kansas.<sup>51</sup> At least three lines of the underground road, each with numerous spurs, branched from Tabor and ran east to the Mississippi.<sup>52</sup>

Grinnell was another important station in Iowa. From the time of its beginning in 1854, it was the destination of runaways from Missouri.<sup>53</sup> J. B. Grinnell had a room in his

<sup>48</sup>Minick, Alice A., "Underground Railroad in Nebraska" in *Proceedings and Collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society*, Second Series, Vol. II, p. 72.

<sup>49</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 72-74.

<sup>50</sup>Van Ek, Jacob, "The Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. II, p. 130; Pelzer, Louis, "The Negro and Slavery in Early Iowa" in *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, Vol. II, p. 480.

<sup>51</sup>*Daily Missouri Republican*, March 3, 1860.

<sup>52</sup>Van Ek, "The Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. II, p. 137.

<sup>53</sup>Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, p. 98.

house there known as the "liberty room." John Brown used this sequestered place while en route from Missouri in the winter of 1858-1859.<sup>54</sup>

Missouri negroes crossed into Iowa at various points along the border. According to one authentic account, they frequently passed through Harrison county on the Iowa line, where they received assistance from several local families.<sup>55</sup> In southwestern Iowa were several short roads with initial stations at Croton, Bloomfield, Lancaster, and Cincinnati.<sup>56</sup> Farther east was the Quaker city of Salem, a good place to conceal negroes for the inhabitants were sympathetic.<sup>57</sup> This town was despised by all the slaveholding interests of northern Missouri, and before the Civil war Missourians had threatened to burn it.<sup>58</sup> Through the village of Denmark, about seventeen miles from Burlington, connections with the underground trunk line could be easily made. At Denmark, Doctor George Skedd was a bold and independent operator.<sup>59</sup>

In the earlier period, the Illinois border had been a source of constant irritation. Slaves absconding in the Hannibal area went towards the well-organized roads in the Quincy district. St. Louis, Alton, and other towns along the Mississippi south of St. Louis had been points of exit. In western Illinois, Galesburg was known as the principal depot of the underground railroad. The community had been founded by George W. Gale with the assistance of Nehemiah West and a man named Silvanus Ferris.<sup>60</sup>

Gale, originally from New York state, was a pioneer abolitionist, who had converted Finney, the great evangelist.<sup>61</sup> He belonged to the Illinois Antislavery society.<sup>62</sup> Theodore

<sup>54</sup>Van Ek, "The Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. II, pp. 130-132.

<sup>55</sup>Inman, Ethel Grant, "Pioneer Days in Northwestern Missouri" in *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. XXII, p. 324.

<sup>56</sup>Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, p. 112.

<sup>57</sup>Van Ek, "The Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. II, p. 138.

<sup>58</sup>Garretson, O. A., "The Battle of Athens" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. VIII, p. 139.

<sup>59</sup>Van Ek, "The Underground Railroad in Iowa" in *Palimpsest*, Vol. II, pp. 138-139.

<sup>60</sup>Calkins, Earnest Elmo, *They Broke the Prairie*, p. 74.

<sup>61</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 35.

<sup>62</sup>*Philanthropist*, November 26, 1839.



Weld had lived at Gale's New York home, working for his keep.<sup>65</sup> Here was a perfect abolition set-up. Henry Ferris, a younger member of the Ferris family, once attended Marion college in Missouri, where he attracted some unpleasant attention because of his sympathy for the abolitionists.<sup>66</sup> Another prominent abolitionist at Galesburg was Jonathan Blanchard, president of Knox college after the retirement of Gale. He had studied with Lyman Beecher at Lane seminary and he had come under Weld's influence.<sup>65</sup>

The fugitives who reached Galesburg were from Missouri, most of them having tarried first at a Quaker settlement in southeastern Iowa, whence friends brought them to Galesburg. Here George Davis, Samuel Hitchcock, Nehemiah West, and others helped the blacks escape to Canada.<sup>66</sup> In the middle forties, Blanchard and West are mentioned in connection with the outfitting of a fugitive Missouri negro.<sup>67</sup> In 1858 a runaway slave was taken through Galesburg to Canada. But he soon returned to Missouri and departed again for Galesburg with nine other blacks, arriving there with only five or six. It is thought that he reached Canada with those remaining.<sup>68</sup> The Galesburg underground line was largely superseded by the railroad from Quincy to Chicago, which was completed by 1855.<sup>69</sup>

Sparta, Illinois, was an important rendezvous for fugitives from Missouri. Here a colony of abolitionists gave shelter to the blacks and resisted the efforts of the owners to recapture them.<sup>70</sup> As early as 1840, a flourishing antislavery society existed in Randolph county, Illinois.<sup>71</sup> In 1842, the Reverend Mr. Kendall, who was said to have been mobbed in South Carolina for antislavery activities, moved to Sparta. A number of other ministers in that community

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<sup>65</sup>Calkins, *They Broke the Prairie*, p. 43.

<sup>66</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 226.

<sup>67</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 138.

<sup>68</sup>Chapman, Charles C., *History of Knox County, Illinois*, p. 210.

<sup>69</sup>Calkins, *They Broke the Prairie*, p. 223.

<sup>70</sup>Chapman, *History of Knox County, Illinois*, p. 210.

<sup>71</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 211.

<sup>72</sup>*Daily Missouri Republican*, September 3, 1843.

<sup>73</sup>*Philanthropist*, May 12, 1840.



likewise opposed human bondage.<sup>72</sup> In fact the negroes were harbored at any place in the vicinity of Sparta which had a Covenanter congregation. Among those who took a prominent part in assisting the absconding Missouri blacks were the Reverend William Sloane, the Moores, McCluskins, and the Hoods.<sup>73</sup>

In 1851 a group of men from New Madrid county, Missouri, attempted to secure a negro who had escaped to Sparta. Nearing the latter place, they encountered a large party of armed abolitionists, whereupon the Missourians retreated without securing the slave. At this time other fugitive Missouri negroes were living in Sparta.<sup>74</sup>

A story related by an ex-slave from Pilot Knob, Missouri, is enlightening for he had traveled a much frequented route. In the middle of May 1855, the black and two companions obtained a boat on the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Chester, Illinois, and rowed north, crossing at Kaskaskia. Someone fired upon the party, killing one of his companions. He finally reached Sparta, where he was given lodging in a barn belonging to a wealthy farmer named Dempsey Canady. At night Canady took the negro to Richview; there Mathew Chamber and Captain W. N. Phillips purchased a ticket for him to Chicago.<sup>75</sup>

The oral and written testimony of contemporaries makes it possible to locate the principal exit for blacks escaping from southeast Missouri and to trace their subsequent course. The slaves generally crossed the Mississippi at Rockwood,<sup>76</sup> for here on the Illinois side of the river, a stony area covered with dense shrubbery and timber afforded an excellent hiding place for the fugitives. From Rockwood the blacks traveled

<sup>72</sup>*Western Citizen* (Chicago), September 30, 1842.

<sup>73</sup>Siebert, *Underground Railroad*, pp. 14-15.

<sup>74</sup>*Bellefonte Advocate* (Bellefonte, Illinois), September 25, 1851.

<sup>75</sup>*News-Plaindealer* (Sparta, Illinois), December 10, 1929.

<sup>76</sup>Personal interview of the writer with Jesse Lafferty of Sparta, Illinois. Lafferty had known many ex-slaves from Missouri who resided in Sparta. They uniformly agreed that Rockwood was the crossing place. Lafferty, recently deceased, was very well informed on all political events in Illinois and in Missouri for the period, 1850-1870. Hereafter cited as Lafferty interview.

A field trip revealed that Rockwood has the sort of topography attributed to it in the late fifties.

to Schuline, five miles southwest of Sparta, where they took refuge in an especially constructed house belonging to Robert Weir.<sup>77</sup> Their next destination was Sparta. Between Rockwood and Sparta was a large covered bridge in which they could conceal themselves in case of pursuit.

From Sparta the runaways went to Eden and thence to Richview; here the route led to Chicago via the Illinois Central railroad.<sup>78</sup> Eden, just east of Sparta, also was prominent in the operation of the secret line. The settlement was founded by W. T. Wiley, the first Covenanter to arrive in the Sparta area. Several large tracts of land on which the town arose were originally owned by him.<sup>79</sup> At one time, A. H. Burlingame, a resident of Eden, had slave-hunters ask him to surrender a negro. He refused, whereupon the men threatened to come back and get the slave or burn the town. When they returned, the citizens and some farmers from as far away as Six Mile Prairie were well prepared to receive them. The Missourians fled as fast as their horses could carry them.<sup>80</sup> It is interesting to note that some of the houses at Eden which served as stations on the underground railroad are still standing as mute witnesses to the drama of a past age.<sup>81</sup>

The Illinois Central railroad and its employees were accused of active participation in the illegal traffic. In 1855, Thomas Rodney of Mississippi county, Missouri, lost a slave, who received a ticket from an agent of the Illinois Central. Rodney followed the fugitive to Chicago and located him there, only to find that abolitionists had placed the negro beyond the reach of the owner. Some of the Illinois Central employees were said to be regular agents for the underground lines.<sup>82</sup>

In the summer of 1857, a slave escaped from Missouri and took passage on the Illinois Central; as a result, a suit occurred with the Illinois supreme court deciding the case

<sup>77</sup>*News-Plaindealer*, January 10, 1930.

<sup>78</sup>Lafferty interview.

<sup>79</sup>*Illustrated Historical Atlas of Randolph County, Illinois*, p. 19.

<sup>80</sup>*News-Plaindealer*, February 20, 1930.

<sup>81</sup>Lafferty interview.

<sup>82</sup>*Daily St. Louis Intelligencer*, September 6, 1855.

in favor of the railroad, contending that the law under which the negro was claimed had no force in Illinois.<sup>83</sup>

At Brighton, Illinois, north of Alton, several large houses still remain which served as depots along the underground system. Slaves from Missouri en route to Canada were sheltered there. The Palmer house, now the Blodgett house, and the Rice house are found about a block apart on opposite sides of the street. A tunnel was supposed to have connected them; here the blacks were secreted.<sup>84</sup> Dr. Brown, at Brighton, also sheltered fugitives in his house, and he once filed an iron collar off the neck of a Missouri slave. Northwest of Brighton, a mile or more, is a spacious dwelling known today as the Hart house. During the period under consideration, the life of the owner was often in jeopardy because he concealed escaping blacks. He and Doctor Brown were the foremost abolitionists in the neighborhood.<sup>85</sup>

Certain conclusions can be drawn from the foregoing narrative. It is clear that definite secret lines of the underground railroad within the State were almost entirely wanting but the Missouri borders contained a network of routes along which the blacks traveled towards the haven of freedom—Canada. It is also a fact that the abolitionists were largely responsible for the impulse necessary to get the Missouri slaves to the border so that they could take passage upon the underground railroad. Finally, it is true that the national antislavery movement accelerated and extended the activities of these border underground operators.

<sup>83</sup> *Annual Reports of the American Anti-Slavery Society by the Executive Committee for the years ending May 1, 1857 and May 1, 1858*, pp. 140-141.

<sup>84</sup> Information obtained in an interview with Miss Helen Hahn of Brighton, a newspaper correspondent, who had worked extensively upon this subject.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, supplemented by a field trip.

## CATTLE DRIVES IN MISSOURI

BY VIRGINIA SUE HUTCHESON<sup>1</sup>

The soothing chant of a crooning cowboy—"wo-up, wo-up, wo, wo-o-o-o, wo boys, wo-o-o-o-o-o-o boys. Be good, be good, wo-o-o-o-o, you wall-eyed rascals . . ."<sup>2</sup> once paused on the chill night air of southwest Missouri and floated over the backs of restless Texas longhorns.

Mixed sound of clinking jangles, the steady pound of plodding hooves, creaking of leather saddles, loose clatter of the chuck wagon, and hi yi yippe blew into lower Missouri and met a trespasser's welcome from irate farmers and outlaw bands left over from Civil war days.

But that was only once to any great extent—the year of 1866 and the beginning of the long drives north. Settlers pushing westward soon dotted the country with homes and fences—two things that were a hindrance to driving herds of steers across country. Then too, boom railroads, in almost too rapid expansion, were laying ties toward the Pacific. Last year's end point dissolved into rapidly settled land.

Texas, during the Civil war, remained the least touched of all the southern states. With the battle of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi river, Texas was shut off from the rest of the Confederacy. When border states like Missouri were being devastated by troops from both sides and fields lay fallow, the cattle herd of Texas, left alone, increased rapidly.<sup>3</sup> While Sterling Price tried to organize a Confederate campaign in Missouri, while Missourians joined one or the other armies or guerilla bands under Quantrill or Anderson, while more than a thousand battles, skirmishes, or engagements<sup>4</sup> were being fought in the State,

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<sup>2</sup>Dobie, J. Frank, *The Longhorns*, p. 127.

<sup>3</sup>Dale, Edward Everett, "History of the Ranch Cattle Industry in Oklahoma" in *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1920*, p. 310.

<sup>4</sup>Shoemaker, Floyd C., *A History of Missouri and Missourians*, p. 259.

wary cattle in desolate Texas cow country stampeded at the crack of a twig.

So soldiers coming home in the summer or early autumn of 1865 found overflowing ranges and no close market although prices were high in the east and north. More than three and a half million cattle had been listed in 1860 for assessment purposes and six years without molestation had increased this total even more.<sup>5</sup>

Impoverished and worn by warfare, these men looked to the great throngs of cattle to support their families and improve their lands.

For these animals there was no market. Stock cattle could be bought upon the range for from one to two dollars a head while a fat beef would sell for not more than six or seven dollars. Yet at this very time cattle were selling upon the northern markets at eight to eleven dollars a hundred pounds, and beef was retailed at from twenty-five to forty cents a pound. Out of this condition grew the so-called "northern drive."<sup>6</sup>

Another source declares that by the time the war "was over they was down to four dollars a head—when you could find a buyer. Here was all these cheap long-horned steers overrunning Texas . . . and no railroads to get them out."<sup>7</sup>

On paper the wide margin between purchasing and selling price seemed profitable enough, but it was often disastrous for settlers forbade the droves to cross their land. They gave as their reasons, fear of the Texas cattle fever and preservation of pastures for their own use.<sup>8</sup> Lawless men had excellent opportunities to cheat and steal in the confusion which resulted.

The fear of Texas fever came from other drives, for trail blazers, even before the war, tried such maneuvers. One drive came through in 1858:

A fine drove of Texas cattle passed through this city yesterday. While they were being driven down to the ferry landing, they had a stampede,

<sup>5</sup>Dobie, *The Longhorns*, p. 363; Dale, Edward Everett, *Cow Country*, p. 25.

<sup>6</sup>Dale, *Cow Country*, p. 25.

<sup>7</sup>Abbott, Edward C. and Smith, Helena Huntington, *We Pointed Them North*, p. 6.

<sup>8</sup>Gordon, Clarence, "Report on Cattle, Sheep and Swine" in *United States Census*, 1880, Vol. III, p. 966.

and ran up on Holliday's Hill, where the drivers had a long chase after them, before they succeeded in overtaking them.

They were fine, large, cattle, and were in good order.<sup>9</sup>

Still an earlier drive was attempted in 1853. In June of that year, three thousand head of Texas cattle passed through Vernon county. Part of them dipped six or eight miles into the adjoining county of Bates before civilians turned them back and forced them to retrace their exact route.<sup>10</sup> Longhorns carried the dread "Texas fever" ticks but were immune to them. Cattle further north were not and quickly succumbed.

Three droves of Texas cattle amounting to about two thousand head tried to pass near Clinton in June 1859. A committee stopped them at Grand river bridge, four miles west of Clinton. No one, the *Clinton Journal* says, "can for a moment blame the citizens of Missouri for adopting summary measures to protect their stock from the fearful ravages of Spanish fever."<sup>11</sup>

Statutes enacted in Kansas and Missouri in 1861 prohibited and restricted the driving of Texas cattle.

The Missouri law, approved March 7, appointed a board of three "competent and discreet" persons to inspect cattle supposed to be distempered with a "disease called the Spanish or Texas fever." Authority was given to stop them by violent or peaceful means upon:

receiving information from others that any Spanish, Mexican, Texas or Indian cattle are roaming or feeding at large, or are herded in the county, or are being driven or about to be driven into or through the county, under any pretext whatever...shall proceed to the place where such cattle may be in the county, with a sufficient force to stop the cattle....<sup>12</sup>

However, even as late as 1868 the actual cause of the disease was still unknown. Fierce street corner discussions and heated newspaper articles argued the cause. One letter

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<sup>9</sup>*Hannibal Messenger*, July 10, 1858.

<sup>10</sup>*Report of Missouri State Board of Agriculture*, 1866, p. 20.

<sup>11</sup>*Missouri Statesman* (Columbia), June 24, 1859.

<sup>12</sup>*Laws of Missouri*, 24th G. A., 1st Sess., 1867, p. 128.

from Vernon county, Missouri, tells of two thousand Indian and Texas cattle, all apparently healthy—though some 'ame—being driven through this neighborhood along the Papinsville road. They had been driven direct from Texas and the Indian country.

About May these cattle entered Bates county where they were driven back. Owners took them into Barton again where they grazed all summer. Now for the result. All along the route they had traveled, native stock sickened and died until farmers had lost over 50 per cent of their cattle.

No cattle that were kept off the ground used by the Southern cattle took sick, and the disease extended no farther in Bates than those cattle had been driven. What better proof can be had that disease was imparted by those droves?

Again during the late rebellion, while there were no Texas cattle driven through, there were no deaths from this disease. Those cattle this year, in spite of law and all our care in many instances, have slipped through, and wherever they have been known to pass, cattle are dying rapidly.<sup>13</sup>

The fact that the longhorns appeared perfectly healthy and immune threw many off. Cold weather killed the disease-bearing tick so that in cold months northern cattle failed to die when longhorns bobbed through. Another "practical man" wrote the *Missouri Democrat* saying:

We can scarcely pick up a paper in which we do not find something said about the cattle disease, or what is called the Texas fever, and perhaps there has not been one disease among cattle which has so much baffled the skill of scientific men as this disease, and one about which there is so little known. In the outset I will say that passing Texas cattle through Illinois and Missouri has nothing to do with developing the disease. A healthy man from Texas, passing through Missouri or Illinois would communicate the small pox to the people of any neighborhood through which he might travel as readily as a healthy animal could communicate a disease to another which has never been affected by it.<sup>14</sup>

Perhaps the stories of the disease, told and retold, made earlier losses even larger than they were. But settlers had

<sup>13</sup>*Missouri Democrat* (St. Louis), September 18, 1868.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, August 24, 1868.



by no means forgotten their losses from the disease preceding the war. Moreover the hurts of war were still raw and gaping. Over a quarter of a million lank, long-horned, wary, disease-bearing steers could not, in any sense of the word, be considered a blessing.<sup>15</sup> Rather would they be considered a plague to be chased off by gun and pitchforks if necessary.

Many actual stories spring from this first large scale drive. There were sharp battles in some cases. Many drovers were beaten, driven back into Indian country, and robbed while their cattle were sometimes wounded and killed. A writer in the *Prairie Farmer* of August 25, 1866, stated that small herds of Texas cattle had been killed to the last animal and if owners of such herds insisted upon heading north, that was the only alternative. A fellow who took Texas cattle into Kansas during summer months was considered by the border settlers "as no better than a horse thief."<sup>16</sup>

Accounts of the drovers themselves rounded out into one long howl of difficulty and misery. Stampedes, storms, lightning, swollen rivers, Indian trouble, tributes, drizzle, and mud made his life on the trail simply a jump from one difficulty to another.<sup>17</sup>

A "dolorous Mr. Duffield," George C. Duffield of Iowa, was the only one of the trail drivers who seemed to have kept a written account of his trip. His diary, chuck full of woes, describes his hardships in taking approximately one thousand cattle north. When he finally reached the Missouri border, the grangers and the marauding bands were in charge so he was forced to swerve west around the Kansas settlements and strike Iowa. On July 25, when he made that decision, he had 490 "beeves" left.<sup>18</sup>

James M. Daugherty, a young enterprising driver and later a cattle king, set out for Sedalia with more than five hundred head.<sup>19</sup> He intended to ship them on to the St. Louis market by rail. After crossing Red river, he drove

<sup>15</sup>Dale, *Cow Country*, p. 27.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 30.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 27.

<sup>18</sup>Wellman, Paul I, *The Trampling Herd*, pp. 90-93.

<sup>19</sup>Hunter, J. Marvin, (ed.) *The Trail Drivers of Texas*, Vol. II, p. 138.



across Indian territory to Baxter Springs. Although Sedalia was his original destination, friendly people on the way warned him that several herds ahead had been broken up by outlaw bands and in one case the owner had been killed and his herd seized.<sup>20</sup>

About twenty miles from Fort Scott, Kansas, a yelling, armed mob met him. Dressed in homespun pantaloons, coarse hunting jackets of tow, cowhide shoes, and coonskin caps, these formidable appearing men galloped at full speed toward the herd, screeching and yelling. Naturally a stampede resulted.

One of the cowboys, John Dobbins, was killed in his saddle. Two of the men on the drag of the herd slipped away and after the frenzied cattle. The mob took Daugherty to Cow Creek and tried him for driving cattle with ticks into their country. He was found guilty, according to his story, without any evidence. When they began to argue over his sentence, young teen-age Daugherty played on his youthfulness and assured them he hadn't realized the seriousness of the offense and that he knew nothing about ticky cattle diseasing those further north.

So the mob settled on a severe whipping for him and his comrade and then ordered them to leave the country. That night, the bruised and weary men reached their camp fire, drove their herd straight west, and made it to Fort Scott.

In his story, Dr. J. W. Hargus says he and his followers were behind Daugherty, found him tied to a tree and rescued him.<sup>21</sup> Hargus and his stepfather started north in March of 1866. They traveled the lower trail, going by Austin, Waco, Dallas, and Sherman. The usual route followed was north from central Texas, passing west of Fort Worth, crossing prairie between upper and lower Cross Timbers, past Denton to Sherman and Red river. From Red river, they plodded north across Indian lands on past Fort Gibson to the Kansas line just south of Baxter Springs.

<sup>20</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 138.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 38. The various accounts of Daugherty's experience vary. See also: *Ibid.*, p. 138; McCoy, Joseph G., *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* in Belber, Ralph P., (ed.), *The Southwest Historical Series*, Vol. VIII, pp. 98-107.

Hargus and his stepfather found Red river raging from recent heavy rains. A herd ahead belonging to Millett, Lane, and Colonel Meyers refused to take to the water until Hargus' steers pressed on their heels. They then plunged in as if it had been a brook. Hargus reached the Kansas and Missouri line without trouble and found Daugherty. Evidently Hargus had never heard of the Texas fever fear as he writes, "They claimed our cattle would give their cattle the Texas fever, this was the first time we had ever heard of this."<sup>22</sup>

His stepfather had friends in Newton and Jasper counties and had wrangled permission to enter Missouri, that is if he promised to pay for all cattle that died within a radius of ten miles. They herded their cattle all summer in Jasper county near the present site of Joplin. When they reached Missouri, one of their cowboys, who had acted rather mysteriously on the way up, suddenly had to leave.

Commenting on this, Hargus says, "Porter left us, claiming that he had to go back to Kentucky. He afterwards proved to be Quantrell, the noted guerilla."<sup>23</sup>

Another drover, R. D. Hunter, had reached Vernon county, Missouri, with a herd of four hundred head when the sheriff rode up and took formal possession of the longhorns and placed the men under arrest. Owners with herds totaling more than ten thousand were arrested at the same time.

Hunter was in a spot and so were the other drovers. To lose that large a number of cattle after traveling so far was tragic. So the drover began talking in earnest. He told the sheriff he knew a friend thirty-five miles away who he was sure would be glad to go his bail for he hated to burden "the very good people of Vernon county" with his support.

That seemed logical to the Vernon county patriot, so he agreed. As soon as he and Hunter rode over the hill out of sight, the herds were put on the trail and pushed without resting or grazing until they hit the Indian neutral lands. Meanwhile Hunter sized the sheriff up and invited him to stop on the way for refreshments. They stopped more and

<sup>22</sup>Hunter, *The Trail Drivers of Texas*, p. 38.

<sup>23</sup>*Ibid.*

more frequently for refreshments. So often, in fact, that when Hunter told him goodbye, the sheriff responded in turn quite happily.<sup>24</sup>

In an 1897 newspaper, a long exciting story of a cattle-trail hero appeared. His name was Lorne Hansen, "a red-faced boy of 20," who left St. Louis for the range to bring up to market a herd of a thousand head. His father had become too ill to make the trip himself so rather than lose the forfeit that ranch owners demanded of the drovers, Lorne made the journey.

He reached the Panhandle ranch in early spring and after a roundup to cut out a thousand sturdy head, the men set out for Red river and the north. "The cattle were very wild and had never had the touch of human hand, except as they were branded in the round-up, and they were more like creatures from the desert than animals destined for the feeding of the people of a great city."<sup>25</sup>

One night as the herders settled to a slow ride around the sleeping herd, the cook spotted an Indian creeping from the lanky grass near the chuck wagon. He grunted for the boss and warned him that Indians were ahead on the reservation and wanted tribute of "200 dolls" before the cattle could plod through. Rather than pay one forfeit and be halted frequently by pre-advised Indians ahead, Lorne decided to cut to the east and skirt the reservation.

He made a longer detour and hoped to get through the Ozarks without meeting bandits. Publicly they were heading for Arkansas and not for the Missouri markets. One night while Lorne was scouting ahead, he saw a horseman riding leisurely toward him through the timber. Lorne pretended his team was coming up in the rear, but felt sure the horseman suspected a Texas herd.

Early the next morning, the cook yelled that the cattle were stampeding. Galloping down from the hills were a dozen horsemen each with a huge blanket whipping in the wind.

<sup>24</sup>McCoy, Joseph G., *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* in Beiber, Ralph P., (ed.), *The Southwest Historical Series*, Vol. VIII, p. 48.

<sup>25</sup>*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 6, 1897.

The cattle bounded to their feet and whirled into a wild race northwest. Meanwhile the armed strangers seized the men and tied them to trees. The wily cook had managed to hide in the woods and at dusk sneaked up and cut their bonds. He had spotted the cattle in a ravine not far away guarded by one man. The others had ridden away to get branding irons for a retouch job. They would be gone three days.

The cattlemen crept up on the lone guard. As Lorne came close enough he recognized him as the friendly horseman of several days back. They bound him and Lorne said, "Your friends can release you." The man gave a queer giggle and turned his face away. The cattle were driven hard until a good fifty miles was between them and the ravine. After they had crossed into Missouri, a tramp wandered into camp. He never drifted out again for when his beard proved false, the cowboys bound him and kept him prisoner. As the rest of the journey was uneventful, Hansen turned the tramp loose when he reached Sedalia.

Then the herd went down the river bottoms and to the great market. The owners were more than surprised at the appearance. The cattle had been six weeks longer than usual getting through, and Lorne had been given up as lost.<sup>26</sup>

Two years later, Lorne was in St. Louis and noticed a man in the stock exchange who seemed familiar. "Introduce me," he told a friend. "Certainly, this is Col. Frank, one of the most noted cattle dealers of the range. The man gave a giggle and turned away. Lorne knew where he had seen him."<sup>27</sup>

All that summer the country milled with blockaded cattle while owners tried to get through southwest Missouri to some shipping point on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Some, despairing, turned through Kansas, drove to St. Joseph and shipped them to Chicago or sold them to feeders in Iowa.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>26</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>28</sup>Wellman, *The Trampling Herd*, p. 90; McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* in Belber, *The Southwest Historical Series*, Vol. VIII, p. 48.

Other drovers flanked these hostile regions by moving along the Arkansas line and striking for a shipping point east of Sedalia. When put on the St. Louis market, the footsore lean cattle weighed very little and sold for mean prices. After all expenses were paid, the cattle men's pocketbooks were still empty. Some wintered in Kansas and Missouri. Those near Baxter Springs starved to death when winter came. The bit of prairie which frost had not killed was cleared off by fire. Swindlers and thieves defrauded the Texans with false checks and sometimes stole their herds outright. A few cattle found their way to the corn regions of central Illinois until sold.<sup>29</sup>

The *Warsaw Times* commented on seventy-five head drowning near Taberville. "Every few hours the distorted form of some unfortunate ox of Spanish lineage can be seen floating past town, on his way no doubt, to form a part of the beautiful 'Bologna,' as soon as it can be picked up at St. Louis by some enterprising Dutchmen."<sup>30</sup>

Another paper, the *St. Louis Democrat*, reported that since the beginning of September 1866, more than twenty thousand head had been ferried over the Missouri at St. Joseph.

The wild and nutritious grasses of the State are found all over the Territories, and stock, without the expense of winter feeding, can be raised to any extent required. The river bottoms are as good agricultural lands as are to be found anywhere; and thus, for pastoral uses, and the cultivation of grain, the great Plains, so long considered and represented as sterile and useless, may be profitably appropriated, and made subservient to the maintenance of large populations.<sup>31</sup>

Following the drive of '66, another Missouri law was passed. It made the owner of the cattle liable for all cost of inspection, removal, and killing. However, the transportation of cattle through the state on railroads or steamboats was not prohibited. Neither was the driving of herds

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<sup>29</sup>Wellman, *The Trampling Herd*, p. 90.

<sup>30</sup>*Daily Patriot* (Springfield), November 19, 1866.

<sup>31</sup>*Ibid.*

which had been wintered at least one winter north of the southern boundary of Missouri.<sup>22</sup>

Because of the heartbreak and disasters of the year before, the drive of 1867 was greatly reduced. Missouri and Kansas settlers were not troubled again, for Texans kept west of all settlements and yearly brought their herds to "cow towns" on the west-expanding railroads. Until 1872, Abilene, Kansas, with good water and green pastures became the key shipping point. Eventually, furrows, lines of fences, and farm homes gradually filled the plains and the day of the long drive was over.

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<sup>22</sup>*Laws of Missouri*, 24th G. A., 1st Sess., 1867, pp. 128-130.

## MISSOURI AND THE WAR

### PART III

BY JULIET M. GROSS<sup>1</sup>

"President Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill have met on the shores of Africa at Casablanca."

Radios of a nation repeated this phrase at 9 o'clock the night of January 26, 1943. This historic meeting of military and naval powers of the allied nations marks the first time any President of the United States has flown to such a conference. The results of this meeting will be far-reaching. American troops in Africa were unable to keep their faces from showing how glad they were to see their President.

During the past three months Missourians have been thinking of Rommel's rout before General Montgomery and the British eighth army; the courageous, half-starved Russians fighting a victorious winter offensive; and the victory tax. The American public reached deep into his pocket for 1942 income taxes—and found he could exist happily under nation-wide gasoline and food rationing.

The first year and a half of war has put Missourians through a toughening up process for greater hardships ahead. All have a job to do.

Missouri's heroes at home and abroad are not forgotten, nor will they ever be. In every battle Missouri sons, husbands, and sweethearts are doing more than their "bit." Our boys are doing their job of showing they are a little bit tougher—man for man—than the Japs.

#### MISSOURI'S FIGHTING HEROES

Seven Missourians took part in the first all-American daylight raid on the German fatherland. Soon after the Casablanca conference, big flights of Flying Fortresses and

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<sup>1</sup>JULIET M. GROSS, native Arkansan, graduated from the school of journalism of Missouri university in 1940. She is now a research associate on the staff of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Liberators attacked the industrial area of Wilhelmshaven and Emden, scoring effectively on the U-boat yards at Wilhelmshaven.

Kansas Citians taking part were gunners, Sergeant Virgil Burgin, Sergeant Gene Radcliffe, Sergeant Sidney Hardaway, and Sergeant O. B. Schulz, radio operator.

Sedalia's Jack Snell, flying his eighth attack on enemy targets in Europe, described the raid: "We had ten minutes of hell!" Sergeant Calvin Owen of Union Star, tail gunner in one of the attacking Flying Fortresses, was credited with his first Focke-Wulf. In the same ship with Sergeant Owen was Sergeant Donald Richardson, radio operator from Larussell.

Missourians are adding to their brilliant record of "firsts" on the major world battlefronts. A St. Louis boy, William Blaine Azbell, first class motor machinists mate, was a member of the gun crew of an American submarine that was the first allied warship to send shells on Japanese soil. The submarine was firing on a freighter lying in a small cove and the shells went over the ship, landing in a little Japanese village.

Major Edwin Basye of Independence led the first squadron of bombers behind the lines of the Japanese offensive in Yunnan, South China. Major Basye brought his ship back with bomb holes from one of his own bombs prematurely exploding.

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In the past months so many Missourians have distinguished themselves on the battle front that it would be impossible to present them here. In the Pacific battle area, Browning's "flying school teacher," Lieutenant Arthur J. Brassfield, received a gold star in lieu of a second navy cross for extraordinary heroism in action against the Jap forces. Lieutenant Walter Gordon of Kansas City received two army silver stars for gallantry, one for remaining as "expendable" in the evacuation of Java last March and an oak leaf cluster denoting the second silver star after a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, which aided the marine landing in the Solomons.



"Peggy," an army nurse on Bataan and Corregidor and heroine of William L. White's *They Were Expendable*, is a native of Rolla. In a letter to "Peggy's" sister, Mrs. Jason R. King of St. Louis, Naval Lieutenant Robert B. Kelly, second in command of the motor torpedo boat squadron which evacuated General Douglas MacArthur from the Philippines and one of the narrators of White's book, said that two days before the island's surrender Peggy was "well and unafraid." He also said he had heard that a list of American prisoners of war taken from a captured Japanese newspaper man contained her name but did not give her whereabouts. Lieutenant Beulah "Peggy" Greenwalt was to have left Corregidor on one of the last two planes, but Peggy's plane cracked up on the take-off.

Another Missourian believed to be a prisoner of war in the Philippines following the fall of Corregidor and Bataan is white-haired Major General William F. Sharp. Kansas Citians who attended the old Hyde Park school during the early nineteen hundreds remember Fletcher Sharp as the tallest boy in school. It was to General Sharp that the young heroes of *They Were Expendable* by William L. White reported and it was General Sharp's last message to General MacArthur which gave significance to the title of the war's best seller.

When Captain Eddie Rickenbacker with seven others was forced down in the Pacific it was the diary of Lieutenant James C. Whittaker of Cape Girardeau which formed the basis for the serialized story<sup>2</sup> of their adventures during twenty-one days of drifting on the Pacific. Lieutenant Whittaker was the only member of the Rickenbacker party not bedfast after the rescue. He walked the two blocks to the hospital then protested against going to bed.

Lieutenant Lawson Narr, United States Marine aviator of Kansas City, shot down six Japanese fighting planes in

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<sup>2</sup>The serialized story of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker and the seven men lost at sea appeared in the *Kansas City Star* beginning January 12, 1943. This is not to be confused with the book by Captain Rickenbacker *Seven Came Through*.

wild dogfights over Guadalcanal island. This makes him Kansas City's first ace.<sup>3</sup>

From another front come tales of Missouri heroes of the Aleutians. Lieutenant George W. Smith of Henrietta, Navy flight commander, received the distinguished flying cross for his part in saving the six man crew of an army bomber stranded on a small rocky island. A second member of the rescue plane, David F. Orwig of St. Louis, also received an award.

One Missourian in particular was walking on air during the conference between President Roosevelt and the allied powers in Casablanca last January. It was Technical Sergeant Oran Bus Lass of Kansas City who was chosen to drive the jeep in which the President rode during a tour of North African units. Sergeant Lass had been a truck driver for a Kansas City beauty products firm before enlisting in the army four and a half years ago. The job of driving the President was one to be done by a veteran and Sergeant Lass had been a driver of army cars for three years.

Under the date line "Somewhere in New Guinea . . . (Delayed) . . ." stories of Missouri heroes are found in every newspaper. Major David Hassemer of St. Louis participated in the allied bombings on Rabaul, New Britain. Captain Robert Faurot of Columbia, former University of Missouri football star on the Big Six conference championship eleven, is now in action on the New Guinea front where he is deputy commander of his squadron. Captain Faurot became an ace in the first fourteen days of action there and was the first American pilot of a Lightning pursuit ship to shoot down a Jap plane on the New Guinea front.

A dispatch from Australia told of Yank fighter pilots taunting the Japs over the radio, and quoted Captain Faurot as saying: "We know the Japs were listening and we called them every name we could think of, but they wouldn't come up for a fight."

Side by side with the fighting troops in Africa went the newspaper correspondents. Three of the seven Associated

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<sup>3</sup>Official credit for downing five enemy planes is required for rating as an ace.

Press correspondents assigned to the Allied forces in North and West Africa are native Missourians. Joseph Morton of St. Joseph, now "somewhere in West Africa," was war map editor for the A.P. feature service. Harold Boyle of Kansas City is a graduate of the University of Missouri school of journalism and worked as an editor in St. Louis and Kansas City. Before undertaking his assignment overseas Boyle was night city editor of the Associated Press New York staff. Frank L. Martin, Jr., now in Egypt covering the North African theater of war, is a native of Columbia and son of the late Frank L. Martin, former dean of the school of journalism.

On the Tunisian front two army photographers from Missouri, Sergeants Eugene C. Dallen, Jr. and Samuel Steinberg, are risking their lives to give the army a complete pictorial record of the North African campaign.

Following the retreat of Rommel's army in North Africa came censored letters from Edward Hazard Sieber of Kirkwood, an ambulance driver with the American field service attached to the British eighth army. Constantly under fire, Sieber carried stretcher cases and "sitters" during ten days in the advanced post. To quote Sieber's letter: "Am encased at the moment in Jerry riding breeches (brand new) and Eyetie hob-nailed boots, also brand new—items most necessary as my available wardrobe was getting a bit rusty and water is scarce."<sup>4</sup>

Fulton's Chauncey Laughlin, 28, returned in January from China for a month to rest before returning to the Far East battle zone. Laughlin flew with the Flying Tigers in Burma, and when he returned home was flying for the Chinese national aviation corporation. Laughlin is credited with five and a fifth Jap planes. He explained that the fraction was his part of a Jap observation plane five of the Flying Tigers bagged together. The youthful aviator, a former Westminster college student, went to China a year and a half ago after resigning his commission in the marine air corps.

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<sup>4</sup>"Eyetie" is a nickname for Italian.

## HOME SUPPORT FOR THE FIGHTING FORCES

The triumph of the efficiency of a democracy in times of stress over the centralization of a dictatorship depends not alone upon the ability of armies but also upon the willingness of civilians to shoulder the continual, unglamorous burdens of the war effort.

Approximately 123,000 St. Louisians are enrolled in civilian defense. This includes the defense corps, service corps, and service functions expanded from pre-war operations. A new system of training civilian defense volunteers went into effect late in 1942 with classes organized at fifty-one St. Louis schools to give the basic training in all defense functions. Hitherto the training has been done separately by each function. Several thousand air-raid wardens in St. Louis canvased households and business establishments in the city to obtain and transmit information relating to the civilian defense program.

You should visit Crawford county; population 12,693—down in the Ozarks! There the people are organized for defense on a house-to-house basis. The community adopted the Sunday school "star" honor roll system in its war effort and got everybody into it. If you don't help you don't get a silver star after your name. Remember how embarrassing that used to be in Sunday school? State office of civilian defense officials described the idea as one of the best all-out mobilization stunts they have seen.

The Audrain county council of defense, with an enrollment of 6268 volunteers, leads the entire State in the training honor roll of the state council of defense.

"Civilian Defense Camouflage," an exhibit prepared by the New York museum of modern art in collaboration with Army authorities, opened recently in St. Louis at the city art museum in Forest park.

A coherently arranged set of photographs, charts, models, and colored pictures take the visitor from the problems and solutions of camouflage as found in nature, through the relatively crude examples from the World war, up to the complex devices of the art in its latest wartime developments. Con-

cealment and disguise of vital civil properties, strategic cities, and war products industries from the camera of the observer and the eye of the enemy bombardier are presented.

Lights went out for twenty minutes all over Missouri last December 14 when nine states of the seventh service command had their first blackout—with one-fourth of the United States in darkness. Sirens and bells rang—air-raid wardens were at their posts. Everything was conducted just as though enemy bombers were expected to drop their deadly cargo.

The stout-hearted first, second, and fourth battalions of the first regiment of the Missouri state guard saved the peaceful town of Ferguson from a treacherous lightning attack by an "enemy" mechanized force. This was an attempt by the first regiment staff to show the ability of the state guard to harass and delay by guerrilla tactics any sudden invasion attempt. Fergusonians went to bed with the comforting knowledge that almost all of the 200 invaders had been "killed, wounded or captured" by the defending guardsmen.

About the only survivors of the suicidal mission were a few short-winded stragglers who lost their way in the northern St. Louis county countryside. The only real casualty was a butterfingered private in the first battalion; he ran a long splinter in his thumb while driving a stake in a machine gun nest. He received first aid and continued the fight.

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Educational institutions of Missouri no longer have classes "as usual." William Jewell college of Liberty is one of twenty chosen to test the new naval program designed to separate ground training from pilot training and has been selected as the school to test the advisability of Link training equipment for pre-flight students. One hundred and forty-nine faculty members from eleven colleges and universities west of the Mississippi river were trained at William Jewell college last December in preparation for the Navy's pre-flight schools.

The twelve faculty members from each of the eleven schools returned to their own campuses where they will have

charge of two hundred cadets the full three months they are in pre-flight training.

Last February the war manpower commission first announced that 281 schools in this country would be utilized for specialized training. Three Missouri schools were chosen as the training grounds for army engineers. These non-federal schools are the University of Missouri, Columbia; Washington university, St. Louis; and Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla.

Six Missouri schools were selected for the training of aviation cadets. These institutions include the University of Missouri; Jefferson college, St. Louis; Northeast Missouri State Teachers college, Kirksville; Rockhurst college, Kansas City; St. Louis university; and Southwest Missouri State Teachers college, Springfield.

For meteorological training for army aviation cadets Washington university of St. Louis was the one Missouri school chosen by the war manpower commission.

The navy department is using only the University of Missouri to train naval engineers in this state.

Student soldiers sent to these aviation schools are those regularly inducted into the army who have passed a screening test at induction centers indicating their aptitude for pilot training. During their stay in Missouri's educational institutions they will be under military discipline and military instruction.

The University of Missouri is preparing students for war work by lowering entrance requirements for the university. Each school has permitted students to enter for specialized training without the full requirements in order to meet employment difficulties. The university also provided special courses for the second semester to train women along suitable lines for places in the WAACs, the WAVES, and the SPARS, as well as to prepare women for jobs as civilian employees in connection with the armed forces, with other departments of the federal government, and in civilian occupations.

High schools of Kansas City have inaugurated a new physical education program for senior boys and all girls which

will "toughen up" the boys for inevitable service with armed forces. The principal of the Central junior high school and chairman of the evaluation committee which drew up the program said a semester of the program would enable the boy to enter the armed forces ready for secondary physical conditioning and training.

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A Missouri WAAC, Captain Evelyn B. Nicholson of St. Louis, was a member of the first detachment of the American women's army auxiliary corps to go overseas. She is part of the headquarters staff of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of allied forces in North Africa. This pioneer women's American expeditionary force was composed of picked stenographers, clerks, typists, bi-lingual telephone operators, and girls capable of driving staff cars and light trucks. The WAACs made the Atlantic crossing on an army troop transport.

Lieutenant Edmee Hewitt, also of St. Louis, completed her basic training and officers schooling courses in the shortest time in the records of the WAACs. Four months after entering Fort Des Moines Lieutenant Hewitt received her commission.

Grandma is in the service—she's a WAAC and she's from St. Joseph. Mrs. Ina Dunham, grandmother of two, joined the WAACs in November of last year and is now a full-fledged member of the woman's army auxiliary corps.

A former Missouri girl from Brookfield, Lieutenant Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, took the oath of office as head of the Coast Guards newly organized SPARS—another feminine unit in uniform. Until she was made the new commander of the SPARS, Lieutenant Commander Stratton was a lieutenant in the WAVES under Lieutenant Commander McAfee, also a native of Missouri.

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The Kansas City chapter of the women's national aeronautical association took over a war assignment when it began recruiting women for the army air forces technical training command. They hope to get from three thousand



to ten thousand women as technical instructors this year to relieve men for combat duty.

Mrs. Adele Riek Scharr was the first St. Louis woman inducted into the WAFS. Miss Theresa Ruth Swetitch, secretary of the St. Louis women's pilot club and holder of a number of midwestern athletic trophies, and Miss Isabel Madison of Crystal City will finish their four month training period in the woman's auxiliary ferrying squadron this month and begin piloting new war planes from factories to flying fields within the United States.

Flying fighter planes and bombers in England as a "factory to front" ferry pilot is more thrilling to Miss Virginia Garst, Kansas City girl, than instructing civilian pilot training students. She had been serving with the British air transport auxiliary until her return to the United States last January.

"We girls fly everything except the 4-motored big ones," she said. "Our job is to get the planes to a designated place, and on time. Distances in England are short, and with a fast plane we can make two or three transports a day." Ferry pilots are not allowed to use radio for signaling. When enemy planes are approaching, small scout ships are sent up to warn them "We usually fly low, and the enemy will be far above us if he comes in."

The advent of the WAACs, the WAVES, the SPARS, and the WAFS has not caught the USO club of Kansas City unprepared. Besides the various services for military men there is a women's division. This women's service includes a room service committee, classes in cultural and educational subjects, and a physical fitness program.

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Wounded soldiers and sailors in the war zones depend upon nurses recruited from civilian service for adequate medical care.

The Missouri Federation of Women's clubs recently made a drive to recruit three thousand young women to enroll as student nurses to teach home nursing classes.

To help alleviate the country's nursing shortage, the Red Cross of Missouri and the county nursing chairmen of the



General Federation of Women's clubs joined in an appeal to registered nurses from accredited schools to join the armed forces.

From the battlefields of Africa came word of Lieutenant Margaret St. John, former Kansas City nurse who now wears an army nurse's uniform. Lieutenant St. John, administering to the needs of the men fighting Rommel's forces, emphasized in a letter to her mother the present need of the army for the best nurses in the land.

Mothers and wives left behind must bear the burden of keeping homes and business going without the assistance of their men. They too are heroes of the home front.

Mrs. C. C. Midyett, Mrs. William Heyde, and Mrs. Bessie Codgill, all of Stansberry, have four sons each in the armed forces.

In Kansas City a 58-year-old Russian-American mother, Mrs. Fanny Soltz, is carrying on the work of a large grocery store after four of her five sons joined the army.

Mrs. Edith R. Baker is doing vital work in a St. Louis airplane plant after losing two sons and a husband in action.

In Northwest Missouri about eight miles north of Plattsburg is the Ford farm—bustling some time ago with eight boys and two girls. Now five sons are in the coast guard and two more are planning to enlist as soon as Garling, 17, finishes high school this spring. The eighth expects to stay on the farm to help the mother.

#### MISSOURIANS TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS

Missourians, along with millions of other Americans, faced a drastic cut in peace time buying habits when nationwide rationing of canned fruits and vegetables went into effect on March 1.

This means that many Missourians will return to the eating habits of many years ago. Food found on our tables will be the product of our own lands, grown by the labor of our fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, and prepared with the same care used by cooks of former years.

During the first month of food rationing consumers were allowed to buy only 48 points of canned goods. The office of

price administration announced this would be an average of only three cans per person for the month—less than half of the canned goods American families had been in the habit of eating.

This was only a part of the new job set for civilians. It is "scant ration." But it means that our fighting forces and the fighting forces of our Allies will have the food they need to carry on.

Missourians have also given up that extra pair of shoes they planned to buy. On Sunday afternoon, February 7, the white house announced that on Monday the sale of all shoes was frozen. Leather shoes joined the list of rationed articles with every man, woman, and child allowed three pairs of shoes a year. Members of a family may pool their coupons.

In contrast to the publicized rationing of other articles, shoe rationing was announced officially only half an hour before the order went into effect.

The news of the new shoe ration caused several Kansas City merchants to open their doors on Sunday to a pushing, shoving mob of customers.

To the wartime civilian nightmare of shortages and rationing, Missourians have added another problem—plumbing. It takes a dozen telephone calls to find a plumber willing to add you and your leaking faucet to his "waiting" list. About half the plumber establishments in Kansas City have gone out of business since war began.

"This isn't a business any more," sighed one Kansas City plumber as he looked at his list of calls—two weeks behind.

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'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house  
The only one able to stir was a mouse.  
The rest of the family, from papa on down,  
Were soundly asleep after hiking from town.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>A. St. Louis girl, Miss Helen Griffin, sent this whimsical ration-poem to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* where it was printed December 12, 1942. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt heard the poem read during the Christmas morning service and requested copies from Miss Griffin.

On December 1, 1942, the families of Missouri began pulling out game boxes for an evening of fun at home—and "pop" discovered his comfortable old slippers—for gasoline rationing was being felt. In St. Louis drivers became acutely aware of the extra fuel consuming halts that had to be made because of superfluous signs over the city. It was shown that nine stops in ten blocks cut down mileage per gallon by about 66 per cent.

The busses went flying right past them pell mell  
And street cars and taxis ignored them as well  
While the family jalopy, as you might have guessed,  
Was waiting for rations and taking a rest.

Between twenty-five and thirty-five thousand Kansas Citians who were in the habit of "catching an extra wink" by hurrying to work in motor cars have now joined the slower jam of street car and bus riders. Handling this great mass of riders is a problem for the street car and bus companies. This problem was solved in some states by the staggering of working hours to relieve the congestion.

Before Missouri motorists could obtain the precious gasoline ration books all extra tires over five were turned in to the government. At the first of the year these serviceable tires sold to the government were made available in western Missouri for all those who can receive orders from rationing boards. Of the 350,000 tires turned in, 180,000 are ready to be put into service. They are divided into three classifications and the price to the motorist fixed on each.

From apparently idle piles of scrap rubber in North Kansas City inspectors dug some eleven thousand usable tires from an estimated two million tires in the dump.

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The kids snuggled close in 65-degree heat  
And dreamed they had icicle toes on their feet;  
The baby, in dreams, bounced a synthetic ball  
And saw plastic soldiers march on the wall.

The facts in the fuel oil and gasoline situation in the Middle West were reviewed last fall by the Truman senate investigating committee meeting in Kansas City. Mayor

John B. Gage of that city announced he was very satisfied with the results of the investigation and thought the committee understood the confusing picture of the oil situation in the Middle West.

It has been a cold winter in Missouri for most sections. Rigid regulations prevented local war rationing boards from granting additional fuel under existing rationing rules. But the rigid regulation went out the window last December as the temperature plunged downward. Ration boards were permitted to increase fuel oil allotments in all instances where the householder showed that he had taken all possible steps to maintain temperatures no higher than 65 degrees in his home.

The office of price administration attempted to clarify a system of borrowing from the heaters' own coupon book to keep homes at wartime temperatures. It was not an increase in the allotment but did permit those whose fuel supplies were running low to obtain auxiliary rations until the coupons for the next period became valid.

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In his sleep papa uttered to Santa this plea,  
"If you've any old tooth-paste tubes bring them to me."  
And mamma, delirious, smiled in her bed  
As visions of coffee beans danced in her head.

Not the fountain of youth, a plan for a perfect society, or the secret of perpetual motion lured Dr. Harry G. Parker in his laboratory labors at his home in Parkville. The professor had as his goal two cups of coffee where only one flowed before. By experimenting—drinking his brew—and experimenting once more Dr. Parker found that to boil coffee for a considerable length of time and retain its flavor the vapors must be condensed and put back into the coffee. He found that with half the usual portion of coffee per cup he got fine, strong, well-flavored coffee.

Dr. Parker used a general purpose chemistry flask and put a cork in it. Through a hole in the middle of the cork he placed the small end of a glass funnel, and on top of the

funnel he placed a cover. The whole coffee maker can be bought for about 60 cents. The doctor has no intention of patenting his coffee maker as it has been a labor of love to him.

The nylons that hung by the chimney were rare,  
Indeed, if you find some, St. Nick put them there;  
The packages wrapped up in "V" shapes and seals,  
Said Hirohito and Hitler are fast on our heels.

In co-operation with the conservation division of the war production board the merchants association asked Missouri merchants to place containers in their stores for discarded silk and nylon hose to make into powder bags and other war products.

And out in the pantry, in sarcastic sham,  
Stood saccharin candy, and jelly and jam,  
While an eggless and butterless, sugarless cake,  
With its gay decorations, denied it was fake.

Butter joined the list of foodstuffs that are difficult to obtain. Last fall the government ordered frozen 50 per cent of the butter in cold storage in thirty-five principal market centers.

One large creamery in St. Louis which sells approximately 150,000 pounds of butter weekly placed its customers on a ration basis of 70 per cent of their previous purchases.

Missourians now go marketing with their Number 2 ration book, and the harassed housewife buys by points instead of price.

Five to ten thousand American housewives were enlisted to help the government run food rationing according to the facts of actual housekeeping. It will be their job—selected on a voluntary basis by regular census takers—to tell the office of price administration what kind of foods people are eating.

The Jackson county rationing board received over five hundred thousand number 2 ration books at the beginning of the year. A book for every man, woman, and child in the county.

## VICTORY METAL

The school children of every Missouri county—with the general help of adults—competed in the total tonnage of scrap they could gather in their districts. Pettis county was first in Missouri with 196 pounds per capita and Harrison county averaged 193 pounds for each person to take second place. In the four-state area of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Nebraska 105,000 tons of scrap for war was turned into the industrial salvage section. This included iron, steel, rubber, paper, and other critically needed war materials.

Last fall all Missouri public schools competed in a salvage scrap collection for the honor of having a representative at the launching of Missouri's victory ship, the *Champ Clark*. Winners of the drive were decided by the pounds of scrap brought in per capita.

The Paradise high school at Smithville had an average for each of its eleven pupils of 6252 pounds of scrap. One boy, Robert Arthur, collected 24,000 pounds of the 68,770 pounds collected by the winning school.

Second place in the school salvage drive was given to Elm Branch school in Pettis county with a total scrap collection of 32,025 pounds and an average per pupil of 4575 pounds.

Third place went to the Hyatt school, St. Louis county, with 37,260 pounds collected and an average per capita of 3726 pounds.

This all-out effort of the youngsters of Missouri was culminated on January 1 when principals of the three winning schools and three proud pupils were present at the launching of Missouri's liberty ship at Houston, Texas.

In spite of the large amount of scrap that has been salvaged from the Missouri countryside the Missouri state council of defense estimated that 100,000 tons more of needed scrap still remain on Missouri farms.

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The lowly can took its place beside other critical materials used in the production of tanks, planes, and ammunition for victory—and gives the housewife another important task in

the war effort. Throughout Missouri housewives cleaned and prepared their used cans for collection. About 250 tons of used tin cans were collected in St. Louis during the first week of November. This was smaller than the two previous collections.

Pupils of the St. Louis public schools were enlisted in a new salvage campaign—to spread information about the importance of saving tin cans. The object is to see that in every home in the city empty tin cans are saved and properly prepared for collection and the reclamation of the metal content.

Missouri housewives have undertaken still another essential job in our wartime program of conservation. In Kansas City more than 5000 pounds of waste grease were turned in to be made into explosives. The potential 534.9 pounds of glycerin collected, when turned into war explosives, will make about 2674 pounds of dynamite.

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During the first week of January the motion picture theaters of Kansas City held a big copper drive as part of Uncle Sam's collection campaign. Copper is now as precious as gold in the nation's war effort.

For four or more ounces of scrap copper the theaters gave one free admission. It was estimated that 10,000 pounds of copper poured into the lobbies of fifty Kansas City theaters during the one day campaign.

When the government asked for pennies to be put back into circulation, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jezusko of St. Louis brought out the copper pieces they had been saving since they were married four years ago. There were 18,592 pennies and they didn't know how to get all those pounds of copper to the bank.

On hearing of their plight, the Tower Grove Bank & Trust company offered to furnish the seven canvas sacks and transport the 124 pounds of pennies so Uncle Sam could benefit from the return of the copper. With the \$185.92 in pennies, the Jezusko's added more currency and bought defense bonds.

Six hundred students at the Garfield school of Kansas City exchanged pennies and small coins emptied out of piggy

banks for war stamps. This is part of a national drive to free small coins for circulation.

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Part of Missouri's victory metal is the money invested in war bonds. This is money to send desperately needed materials to our boys overseas and to help our valiant allies in a fight against a common enemy.

"Women at War" week enlisted every available Kansas City woman. They sponsored a program which turned "Petticoat Lane" into a carnival—stressing all the war jobs of woman from feeding the family and home sewing to welding and making equipment for bombers. Highlight of the educational, bond selling campaign was the appearance of movie star Claire Trevor.



## MISSOURIANA

**As Audubon Saw It**  
**Service Organizations for Civil War Soldiers**  
**Wolf Scalp Bounties**  
**Icaria—Wandering Country**  
**Missouri Miniatures—George S. Park**  
**Red-Letter Books Relating to Missouri**  
**Missouri Scrapbook**

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## AS AUDUBON SAW IT

One hundred years ago, on April 25, John James Audubon, America's beloved teacher of birds and mammals, left St. Louis to steam up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone. He had long wanted to take the journey. Now at last fame and fortune provided him with the necessities for such a trip. His ornithology, *Birds of America*, was completed and in the hands of bird lovers in both Europe and America. And Audubon was to make sketches for his second work, *Quadrupeds of North America*. He took the journey "solely . . . . for the sake of our work on the Quadrupeds . . . ."

It was not his first visit to Missouri. In the winter of 1810-1811, he came to Ste. Genevieve with his business partner and friend, Ferdinand Rozier. There the two attempted for the third time to set up a mercantile business. Their partnership, made to last nine years, had been formed in Nantes, France, in 1806 by their parents. Both emigrated to America then. Audubon came for the second time, Rozier for the first. After trying their luck separately for a few years, the two started a store in Louisville. Then they moved to Henderson, Kentucky, and finally to Ste. Genevieve.

On that first trip up the Mississippi, Rozier and Audubon carried whiskey and dry goods on a large keel-boat. Ice forced the party to halt just above the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Their French-Canadian pilot and the two business partners awaited the break up at Tywappity

Bottoms, called by Audubon, "Tawapatee Bottoms," in what is now Scott and Mississippi counties. There the party pitched camp. They moored their boat to the shore and conveyed the cargo to the woods. Then, by felling large trees over the water, they managed to keep off the pressure of floating masses of ice upon the boat. Audubon says, "In less than two days, our stores, baggage, and ammunition were deposited in a great heap under one of the magnificent trees . . . our sails were spread over all, and a complete camp was formed in the wilderness."

For six weeks, the party hunted, fished, and waited at Tywappity Bottoms. Each day the pilot visited the river to see what prospect there might be of a change. One night he suddenly roused the party, shouting, "The ice is breaking! . . . Down to the boat, lads! . . . Hurry on, or we may lose her."

While the men gazed at their dismal situation, shortly after daybreak, they heard a great crash which seemed to come from about a mile down the river. The waters of the Mississippi had forced their way against the current of the Ohio. In less than four hours the ice had broken completely.

The party moved on to Ste. Genevieve. Many boats carrying merchandise had been detained just as their own vessel, and Audubon remembered that all provisions and necessary articles had become very scarce and sold at a high price.

But at Ste. Genevieve, it was the same as ever. While Rozier collected enormous profits from a few customers, Audubon and a clerk followed woodland trails, in search of birds or wild food.

Rozier was happy in Ste. Genevieve. Here he found Frenchmen, and his native home did not seem so far distant. He stayed. Later he married Constance Roy, daughter of a pioneer French family in Illinois. Rozier's store prospered. After his death his children and today his grandchildren carry on the mercantile business begun by him, while other descendants have contributed to the economic development of a number of counties in southeast Missouri.

In the political field, Ferdinand's descendants have also offered much to the progress of Missouri. Firman A. Rozier, a son, served both in the house and senate of the state legislature, where he greatly forwarded the work of the state geological survey. This same son wrote *History of the Mississippi Valley*, a contribution to Missouri's historical records. Now, in the fourth generation, George A. Rozier stands out as Firman's successor. He served two terms as state senator in Missouri's legislature until his resignation in 1941, where he was a leader in promoting social security legislation and, like Firman, is contributing to the public's appreciation of Missouri's historical background.

Audubon, on the other hand, decided he could never become a successful merchant. "The mercantile business did not suit me. The very first venture which I undertook was in indigo; it cost me several hundred pounds, the whole of which was lost." The two remained friends, but the partnership ended.

Audubon now traveled through Missouri on a different mission, one that he loved. He would carry his study of American nature farther west than ever before.

Winter lingered on borrowed time in 1843, but by the end of April each thing in nature seemed to Audubon to clamor for its right to relive past summers. A motley group of trappers boarded the *Omega*, riverboat, with the Audubon company. They were mainly French Canadians, Creoles, and even a few Italians. "Some were drunk, and many in that stupid mood which follows a state of nervousness produced by drinking . . . " says Audubon. Indians boarded too, and they squatted in the highest parts of the steamer to tranquilly watch the pushing, shoving trappers below them.

As the boat pulled away from St. Louis, the men on board lined up along the hurricane deck. Each fired his gun or rifle in salute to the crowd along the shore. The scattered, haphazard farewell lasted about one hour. For the rest of the day, one or another trapper would renew it as the boat passed a river village.

At sunrise on April 28, the *Omega* pulled in sight of Jefferson City. "The State House stands prominent, with a view from it up and down the river of about ten miles;" but with the exception of the capitol and the penitentiary, Audubon saw little wealth in the vicinity of the city, "the land round being sterile and broken."

At one stopping point, "squatters" told the naturalist that he would find wild turkeys and squirrels abundant. But the native also said, "Game is very scarce, especially Bears." Trouble-making wolves forced settlers who had sheep to drive their flocks to shelter each night.

The boat passed Rocheport "with high rocky cliffs," then stopped at Boonville surrounded by land which Audubon considered the finest on the Missouri river. Here the expedition took on supplies—"an axe, a saw, three files, and some wafers; also some chickens, at one dollar a dozen."

At Glasgow, the ornithologist's journal indicates the scope of the United States army during the middle nineteenth century. There the *Omega* met the *John Auld* which carried federal troops into the far west. Audubon made several friends among the officers.

At a point just above Glasgow, spring storms stopped the boat. Audubon and three companions took the opportunity to hunt. Although his appreciation of wild life surpassed that of most people, abundant game evidently gave Audubon little respect for conservation. The naturalist said he shot at a turkey hen flying fast. "At my shot it extended its legs downwards as if badly wounded, but it sailed on, and must have fallen across the muddy waters." A second turkey was wounded, but, although it could not fly, a member of the party frightened it away. "And it was off, and was lost." The four hunters killed twenty-eight rabbits that day. "We found the woods filled with birds . . . but not a Duck in the bayou, to my surprise," says Audubon.

Missouri river flood waters had forced many early farmers along the *Omega's* route to abandon their homes. Audubon describes a couple of houses "with women and children, perfectly surrounded by the flood; these houses



JOHN J. AUDUBON

*Sketched from an old picture*

stood apparently on the margin of a river [Grand river] coming in from the eastward. The whole farm was under water, and all around was the very perfection of disaster and misfortune."

Shoving on past Fort Leavenworth, the naturalist discovered that the Missouri made a natural boundary between civilization and Indian country. Settlements had sprung up along the Missouri shores. Settlers appeared to relish the sight of a river steamer, rushing out to welcome the *Omega* as it pushed northward. But the white man had yet to take over the redskin territory in Kansas.

Nearing the site of St. Joseph, he writes, "We reached the Black Snake Hills settlement, and I was delighted to see this truly beautiful site for a town or city . . . . The hills themselves . . . . slope down gently into the beautiful prairie that extends over some thousands of acres, of the richest land imaginable."

Just before leaving Missouri on the up-voyage, the boat stopped while several Iowa Indians disembarked. For the most part, the Fox and Iowa tribes inhabited the region. Said Audubon, "Our Sac Indian chief started at once across the prairie towards the hills, on his way to his wigwam, and we saw Indians on their way towards us, running on foot, and many on horseback, generally riding double on skins or on Spanish saddles. Even the squaws rode, and rode well too! . . . . I was heartily glad that our own squad of them left us here. I observed that though they had been absent from their friends and relatives, they never shook hands, or paid any attention to them."

The party reached Yellowstone on June 12, 1843, just forty-eight days after leaving St. Louis.

At Fort Union, their camp, Audubon's party built a Mackinaw barge, 40 feet long, which they christened the *Union*. On August 16, they started downstream for St. Louis.

Downstream travel made this a shorter journey than the one taken in the spring, and the naturalist's discussion of Missouri is not so extensive. The party returned with their drawings and observations to the States. With them came

live specimens of North American quadrupeds, a deer, a badger, and a fox. The trip ended on October 19, 1843.

#### SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS FOR CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

Before adequate medical preparation had been made in Missouri, the Civil war broke out in 1861. The battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek occurred before sufficient measures had been taken to care for the sick and wounded in any portion of the State. The wounded men were consequently sent in ambulances and wagons from the field to Rolla and from there by rail to St. Louis.

The first hundred were taken to the New House of Refuge hospital, which consisted mainly of bare walls, bare floors, and bare shelves in the kitchen. Long trains of wounded continued to arrive, many of them wearing the clothes in which they had been wounded three weeks before. Others still had bullets within them. There was no room for them in the hospitals, no clothing, no stores of food and medicine, and no surgical corps. Confronted with these appalling conditions, Missourians began to organize to meet the need.

On September 5, 1861, Major General John C. Fremont created the Western Sanitary commission "to carry out . . . such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers demand." The commission was granted the authority to select buildings for hospitals and to provide means for the preservation of health among the troops,

Women nurses were to be appointed under the direction of Miss Dorothea L. Dix, the philanthropist, who was then in St. Louis, or by her authorized agent. The president of the Western Sanitary commission was to act as an agent of Miss Dix, to receive the applications of women desiring to serve, and to make appointments and assignments.

Five days after its creation, the commission had equipped a large five-story General hospital in St. Louis. This and the six others which followed within two months were rapidly filled by the wounded from the battle of Lexington and the pursuit of Price.



By May 1864, certificates had been given to 273 nurses who were to be employed in the hospitals of the Western department. In some of the more distant departments, the surgeons in charge employed women whom they selected although this was against regulations. Except in emergencies, each hospital was required to maintain one nurse for every thirty beds. Moreover, regulations established by the commission required that each bed be ventilated by at least 640 cubic feet of air.

The commission, created to mitigate the unnecessary suffering of the wounded at Wilson's Creek, eventually administered to the wants of all the Union armies west of the Alleghenies. Hospital cars, probably the first used in America, with berths and cooking facilities, were built at this period and supplied with nurses by order of General Fremont to serve along the extensive battlelines.

By December 1861, ten men out of every hundred troops at Benton Barracks, Rolla, Tipton, Sedalia, and Jefferson City were sick with measles, typhoid fever, or diarrhea. Due primarily to the lack of vegetables, a monotonous diet of hard bread, salt meat, and coffee without milk, and the insufficient drainage in most camps, malaria, dysentery, and scurvy regularly resulted in more deaths than did pitched battles.

The inexperienced soldiers, living in badly ventilated tents with inadequate medical supplies, made the calls on the commission for medicine, clothing, and special food for the sick, continuous. Blankets, sheets, pillows, slippers, socks, wrappers, shirts, bandages, lint, canned fruit, jellies, and stimulants sent by the commission soon were to be found at the bedside of the soldier.

A group of St. Louis women organized a kitchen in Benton Barracks' hospital to systematize the distribution of all bounty from the outside. Bills of fare were distributed in the wards every morning; each soldier wrote his name opposite the special dishes he desired, and at the appointed time these dishes were served at his bedside.

Other women met daily in the rooms of the Ladies' Union Aid and the Fremont Relief society, organizations for the care of Union soldiers. They cut out hospital garments, found



employment for and gave assistance to soldier's wives, and visited the sick and invalid in the soldiers' hospitals.

During the fall of 1863, the commission originated the idea of the "flying hospital" to accompany the army in the field. These consisted of three ambulances, containing shelter tents, cots, bedding, towels, sanitary stores, food, and bandages, and were accompanied by a corps of male nurses and "wound-dressers." Each ambulance was followed by two mules loaded with kegs of water and stimulants.

Besides work on the battlefield, the commission provided "floating hospitals" on the rivers to carry the wounded to St. Louis where hospitals with about eight thousand beds were available. These floating hospitals were steamboats which the Union government chartered and furnished with supplies, surgeons, and nurses. At the request of the commissioners, the government chartered the *City of Louisiana*, the first of such boats, in March 1862. After the battle of Shiloh, this steamer conveyed 3389 wounded men from Pittsburgh Landing to St. Louis.

The immediate success of this venture soon led to the outfitting of twelve others, all of which had the appliances of a hospital on land. Each accommodated from five hundred to a thousand patients. It was hoped that the constant shifting of the river scenery would occupy the soldier's mind and perhaps minimize his pain.

Following the battle of Pea Ridge, the commission cared for more than a thousand badly wounded Union men and several hundred Confederates. During the battle, Mrs. John S. Phelps, who had accompanied her husband, Colonel Phelps, to the battlefield, tore up her clothing for bandages, dressed wounds, and made broth on the field for the soldiers.

Early in March 1862, the commission established a home in St. Louis for discharged soldiers and those passing through the city on furlough. The matron in charge welcomed both the penniless soldier and the one who was just recovering from wounds and needed additional rest. The Confederate prisoner who had been exchanged and was going south, the Federal discharged and going north, and the freedman just mustered in and on his way to the front were invited to bring

friends and relatives and to stay without payment as long as they liked. This institution, from 1862 to 1864, entertained twenty-one thousand soldiers. During the holidays, chicken and turkey were added to the usual bill of fare which included at all seasons milk, butter, tomatoes, vegetables, and fruits.

Four other branch homes were established by the commission at Memphis, Tennessee, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Helena, Arkansas, and Columbus, Kentucky. Up to the summer of 1864, these five homes had entertained 152,000 soldiers and furnished 327,786 meals.

As the battles along the Mississippi became more sanguinary, the commission sent delegates along with the troops and finally established branch hospitals for the soldiers of both sides in the south. The capture of Vicksburg threw upon the sanitary commission the added burden of thirty thousand prisoners, wounded, sick, or exhausted by starvation. All were in dire need of the clothing, stimulants, and medicine which only the sanitary commission could supply.

All of these hospitals, steamboats, and soldiers' homes were brought into existence and kept supplied by the labors of five men whose only office was one small room in a corner of one of the hospitals and whose staff consisted of the hands of willing friends. The commission included James E. Yeatman, the moving spirit and president, C. S. Greeley, Doctor J. B. Johnson, George Partridge, and Dr. William G. Eliot, a clergyman with great personal influence. Considering the fact that the members were private citizens and that the president only devoted all of his time to the work, the efficiency of their labors is astounding.

None of the members ever received a penny for his services and the commissioners, by acting themselves as inspectors and visitors of the hospitals, saved the expense of salaried inspectors. During the war the commission distributed money and stores with an estimated value of \$4,270,-998.55.

Most of these contributions came from private individuals, largely through the personal influence of the commissioners in St. Louis and in Massachusetts. Other cities and states gave much, but the commission depended most upon St. Louis

and Boston. A sister of one commissioner set aside a room in her home in Boston which she called the "Missouri Room." There donations were collected to be sent to Missouri. During the war, she forwarded \$17,000 worth of supplies and as much more in cash.

In addition, in order to replenish the treasury, the commission held a Mississippi Valley fair in January 1864. Within the large building erected especially for its use, the booths bulged with examples of the resources of the Mid-West—candy and carriages, embroidered pillows and pelisses, bonnets and beef cattle. Contributions of materials and cash boosted the income from the fair to a total net profit of \$554,591.

However, the assistance of the government was also significant. The staff and supplies of the commission were transported to the battlefields free of charge; rations for the soldier's homes, freedmen, and refugees were furnished by the army commissariat; and most of the surgeons in the field belonged to the regular or volunteer army corps. Other gifts for the commission included appropriations of \$75,000 by the state legislature and \$2000 by St. Louis county.

Nevertheless, care for the ill and wounded soldiers of Missouri and the Mid-West rested primarily upon civilians, especially the contributions of the Western Sanitary commission. While the United States Sanitary commission has been given more praise for its actions during the war, the large armies of the West, from 1861 to 1865, depended most, if not entirely, on the gifts of the St. Louis organization. Moreover, this commission was practically the only source of sanitary supplies for the smaller armies in Missouri, Arkansas, and the border states.

#### WOLF SCALP BOUNTIES

Up and down a dead tree which had fallen into the mouth of a Morgan county cave, packs of wolves made their way into their den. In the early days of Missouri, settlers, if they were so inclined, might have found it easy to shoot a few of the marauders as they left their hiding place. They would

then have taken the scalps to the nearest justice of the peace and collected the \$2 bounty due them for every pair of ears.

The wolves, wild cats, and panthers which prowled the woods and hid in the caves of the State were a menace to the hunter's life and the farmer's flocks. Recognizing the need for destroying as many of these animals as possible, the territorial legislature in 1816 passed an act providing for a bounty to be paid for the scalps of wolves, wildcats, panthers, or their young. The scalps, with the ears, had to be brought before a justice of the peace within ten days of the killing and the animals from which they were taken had to be killed within ten miles of a settlement.

The early woodsman would laugh at the provision in the present law making it unlawful to import into this State any wolf, panther, or wildcat except for exhibition and then only with a permit. Imagine a man going to the trouble of bringing in those varmints from another section of the country when almost any night he could hear the scream of a "painter" in the woods not far from his cabin.

And who would bother going to see a wolf on exhibition when a couple of winters ago there was one in the neighborhood as bold as that old black she-wolf! She carried off pigs weighing as much as eighty pounds and one night stuck her nose in Stillwell's cabin and would have carried off his baby but for his quick action.

Even as late as 1842 there was an abundance of wolves in Missouri. For the period 1840-1842, the State paid out \$7629 and the auditor estimated that \$10,000 should be allowed in the budget for such expenses for the next two years.

Wolves are no longer the common sight they were in Missouri when it was a territory or a pioneer state. The bounty for a wolf is now \$10 instead of \$2 and a wildcat has a price of \$5 on its head. Pups and wildcat kittens bring a bounty of \$3 according to the law passed in 1933.

Ozark fox hounds today stick mostly to the business of chasing Reynard. Occasionally, however, they pick up the trail of a wolf, one of the smartest animals that roams the woods, according to Ozark hunters. When the pups are young both the male and female wolf help protect them, one always

staying close to the den while the other goes foraging across the country. The tricks they play on even the best of hounds make any hunter appreciate their ability.

Apparently the wolves of the nineteenth century were equally to be respected for a gazeteer of 1837 comments that "the black and the prairie wolf . . . are occasionally unwelcome visitors within the settlements, and sometimes try the bottom of our racers and the fortitude of the stag-hounds."

Great hunters were almost as numerous as the wolves in a day when a man who ventured into the forests had to be a good marksman to protect his life. The gun was relied on to provide food and to secure pelts for clothing and trading. One Audrain county hunter gained local fame by trapping a wolf which had had one experience with a steel trap and was minus a foreleg as a result. Ordinary means of capture had failed when this hunter placed his trap in the creek, laid a deer carcass over it, and covered the apron of the trap with moss to make it appear above water. This last was necessary for it is said that a wolf never wets his feet if he can help it. The next morning the wary wolf was in the trap; the ruse had worked.

Scarcely any section of the State was entirely free of wolves. "If it were not for the 'organs of destructiveness' strongly developed by the bears, panthers, and wolves with which the settlements are infested, the people of Stoddard [county] would enjoy the singular advantage of inhabiting the best stock country in the world," laments the 1837 gazeteer. Neither the swamps of the southeast, nor the prairies of the north and central section, nor the Ozarks country of the southeast was unknown to the wolf.

The Montgomery county doctor who once shot thirteen of these animals in one day would have earned without doubt the \$10 bounty offered today. But he would have had the trouble of skinning them in addition to killing them for the law requires the whole pelt now. The county clerk cuts the ears from the pelt which is then returned to the hunter. The ears are saved until the next regular term of the county court and then burned to prevent their being used again.

Today when a man brings in the pelt of a wolf or wildcat the story usually makes the front page of the local newspaper. However, there are still enough prowling around the woods of the State to necessitate the payment of \$2680.50 during 1939-1940 for wolf scalp bounties.

#### ICARIA—WANDERING COUNTRY

Stern-faced elders turned from the grave of Etienne Cabet and faced the 180 faithful men and women who had followed Cabet to St. Louis to help found Icaria, a Utopian land where all men shared equally.

With heavy hearts they told their fellow Icarians that for a time all hope of a community of their own must be abandoned, and each must work in St. Louis until enough money could be saved to buy land and settle an Icarian community. Thus, stranded in the fall of 1856 by the death of their leader November 8, the zealous Icarians secured work in St. Louis and turned their hopes to the day when once again they could live their own community life and eventually build their land of Icaria.

When Cabet wrote his novel *Voyage en Icarie*, he probably intended to express his views on social problems in general with no expectation or intention of putting them to immediate experiment. Returning to France in 1839 after a five-year exile in England for revolutionary attitudes toward his government, Cabet published his story of the adventures of an English lord in the remote land of Icaria. Peace, wisdom, and equality made Icaria a "new terrestrial Paradise."

Appearing between the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 when the French people were in constant discontent, the book was proclaimed as a new gospel, and soon Cabet had 400,000 adherents.

Agitation grew for the founding of an "Icarian" colony to prove the truth of Cabet's theories, and in 1848 an advance guard sailed for America. American land agents outwitted Cabet when he contracted for a million acres of land along the Red river in Texas, and the little band discovered the land was in half-section tracts widely scattered. Discouraged,

they returned to New Orleans to wait the coming of Cabet and the other Icarians.

Seizing the opportunity to occupy the abandoned Mormon town of Nauvoo, they went up the Mississippi to the Illinois town in 1849. All of them shared the hardships of establishing the first Icarian colony and all reaped the fruits of these labors during six years of material prosperity and increase in numbers. However, dissatisfaction arose regarding the form of administration. Expelled from the community by a younger element whose view differed from his, Cabet with his faithful minority turned southward to St. Louis to found a new Icaria. On this bitter note his life ended in St. Louis after a stroke of apoplexy.

Laboring for two years, the Icarians in St. Louis were able to buy Cheltenham, a twenty-eight acre estate of William Wibble west of St. Louis. Undismayed by its excessive purchase price, the correspondingly high mortgage they would have to assume, and the fact that it was a veritable hotbed of fever, the enthusiastic band rejoiced because it afforded opportunity to resume their interrupted community life.

Now they bent all efforts to build the social and industrial organization of their new colony. Setting up numerous shops, for all the men were skilled in a trade brought from France, the colony did remunerative work for customers in near-by St. Louis. A theater, school, and printing office were soon established.

Choosing their own careers, men were to work until they were 65 and women until 50. A day's labor was seven hours in summer and five in winter, but for women, only four. It was through such a spirit of co-operative effort that the Cheltenham colony made such rapid bounds to success.

The group all acted as a unit, rising in the morning upon the ringing of a bell and eating at a common table. Religion, however, was a matter of individual concern but much community discussion of political theory and principle was carried on.

Recognized by the Paris bureau as the only genuine Icarian colony, these Missouri settlers received contributions from France—one subscription amounting to \$10,000. Within little more than ten years the communistic dream of the



young French democrat, Etienne Cabet, had flourished into an international organization. The establishment of the dream was not to be permanent.

Following prosperous days and the expelling of Cabet from the colony at Nauvoo, reverses came which caused the Icarians to move to a remote tract of land in southwestern Iowa where there would be more room for their proposed country. After overcoming the hardships of pioneer life, however, they split ranks about the policy of administration, and August 1878 saw the youths, who were imbued with the modern socialism of Karl Marx, moving to Cloverdale, California, a settlement which was dissolved in 1887.

Struggling along near Corning, Iowa, the old party survived until 1895 when lack of members brought an end to the great Icarian movement to "regenerate the world."

The Cheltenham settlement, after weathering the first bad years in Missouri following Cabet's death, began to prosper. Enthusiasm, prestige lent by Cabet's name, and material security seemed to insure their success this time, when the fatal issue of all Icarian settlements—the form of administration—reappeared to bring disunion.

Advocating more democratic government, the younger generation withdrew from the community in a body when the conservatives voted to retain their original system of naming one leader each year. Such a move crippled the industry at Cheltenham and left its social life cheerless. By 1864 only fifteen adults and some children remained, and the last president was forced to dissolve formally the Cheltenham community.

#### MISSOURI MINIATURES

GEORGE S. PARK

A mob of one hundred men marched on the plant of the Parkville *Industrial Luminary* on April 14, 1855, seized the press and type, dumped both into the muddy Missouri river, and banished the two editors from the State. The newspaper had outspokenly favored free-soilism and had protested against recent election practices in Kansas. The Platte county self-



defense association had taken the law into its own hands in an attempt to kill freedom of speech by drowning a press.

George S. Park, co-editor, wrote: "Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river—I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but death will not destroy the freedom of the American press. Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever!"

The founder of Parkville had been forced out of the town on threat to his life. Loved and hated, practical and idealistic, George S. Park, though his birth and death both occurred outside of her borders, belongs to Missouri by deed and adoption.

Park was born of a worthy Vermont family in 1811. Selling for \$1200 a farm which his father had given him, he left for the West and at the precocious age of 15 was teaching school in Ohio. Shortly after he went to Illinois, continued teaching, and educated himself at Illinois college in Jacksonville.

The \$1200 bought Illinois land, forming the foundation of what became a large fortune. Later Park acquired large holdings in Missouri and Texas. For years he made an annual winter trip, by horseback, from Missouri to Texas to check on his large acreage there. One who knew him well said: "He was one of the best judges of land. He never let an opportunity slip in the purchasing of a good quarter section."

Park came to Missouri to teach school in Callaway county about 1834. Years of too intense application to study had nearly ruined his health. At the start of the Texas war for independence he enlisted and served throughout. Park was a member of Colonel W. F. Fammim's command, which, when surrounded near Goliad, surrendered on the condition that their lives would be spared. Santa Anna with typical duplicity and ruthlessness ordered their immediate execution. Taken out on the guise of hunting provisions, they were shot in the back by the Mexicans. Park, sensing the purpose, plunged prone just before the death volley was fired at his squad. The bullet whirled through empty space. Park

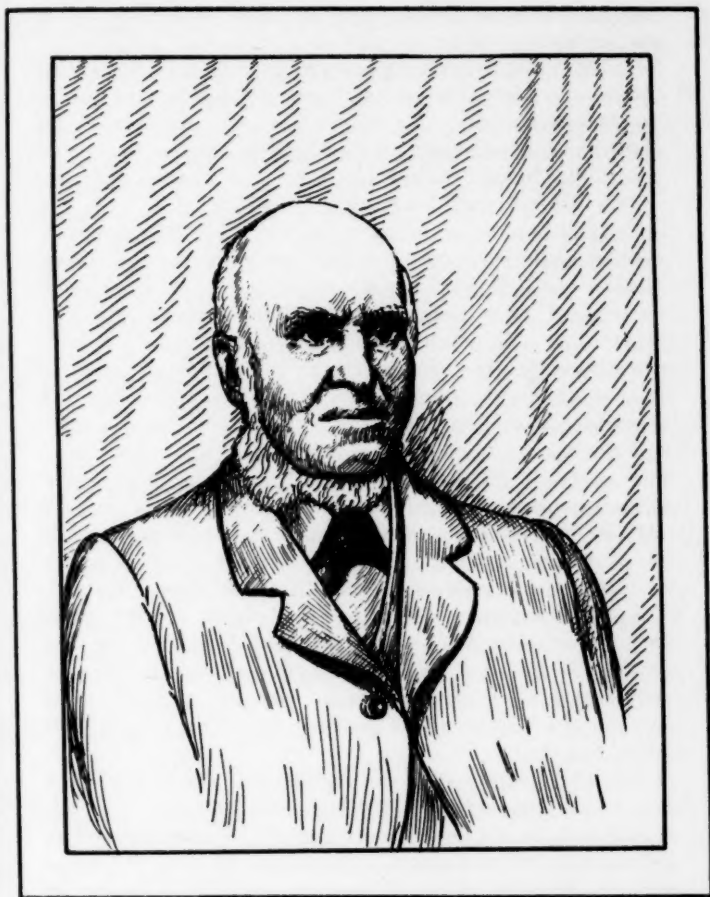
scrambled to his feet, cleared a fence while under cover of musket smoke, made the shelter of a nearby wood as bullets splattered about him. A poor swimmer, he nevertheless forded the nearby Coeto river, foraged for days in the deserted country, and finally made his way back to friendly land.

The rough life of the soldier restored his health. Portraits made late in life show a stocky physique, a strong, stern face, and an erect bearing.

Teaching school in Jackson county when the Platte purchase country was opened, Park crossed the river to a point nine miles above the present site of Kansas City. There he pre-empted the land which is now the location of Parkville. In 1844 he platted the town and began selling lots. Park believed that his was the site of the great metropolis sure to rise in the Missouri river valley and he expressed this conviction by an ambitious building program. Between 1839 and 1851 he had laid out Parkville, built a stone wharf on the river front to encourage regular packet service, built brick and stone warehouses to care for river trade and to encourage production in the hinterland. He had projected and actually graded part of the right-of-way for a railroad, built many businesses and was a retail merchant himself, and had constructed the imposing hotel, a three-story structure.

Park created the *Industrial Luminary* in 1853 and later took W. J. Patterson as an associate editor. The two editors ran counter to the views of the majority of their readers with their strong free soil editorials. In Platte county in 1855 freedom of speech was yours only if you were strong enough to protect it. Park and Patterson couldn't stand against armed and enraged men. Before the mob reached the printing shop the editors stored some of the type in the garret. Later it may have been smuggled to Kansas to again speak for free soil.

In banishing the editors from the State the mob resolved that "if they go to Kansas to reside, *we pledge our honor as men* to follow and hang them wherever we can take them." Old-timers say that Park watched his newspaper enter its grave from the opposite bank of the river. In November 1855 a circular appeared protesting against the expulsion of Park and



*Sketched from an old picture*

GEORGE S. PARK

insisting he return. He returned to Parkville for awhile and then moved to his Illinois lands but came back at the end of the Civil war.

This rabid free-soil man was himself, technically, a slave owner. On his way to attend court one day he was met by an old negro "aunty" who begged him, with tears, to buy her child who was to be sold on the block that day at the county seat. Park bought the girl, reared her in his home, and cared for her and hers until his death.

Years before, at Fulton, Park had made a profession of religion under the famed Presbyterian evangelist, Dr. David Nelson. In Parkville he had donated the lot for the church, contributed \$500 towards its building, induced the first preacher to accept the unattractive post, and helped build the parsonage. He was an elder in the first congregation of five. Elder Park came to church on communion Sunday with a bottle of wine in one pocket, two blue tumblers in the other, and the bread wrapped in a paper. There Park, the pastor, and another Christian or so would sit down to commune with their common Lord. In the winter he always wore a red blanket overcoat with black fringe to the Sunday service.

Park's energetic mind conceived what is now Park college at least twenty-three years before it materialized. He petitioned the Presbytery of the Lexington district in 1852 asking them to establish a school of "high order" in Parkville and pledging himself to aid liberally in land and means. The petition was ignored, but the spark remained in Park's mind through the long period of personal danger, war, and strife which came.

In 1872 he again proposed the college to the Presbytery—they shelved the matter indefinitely. Disappointed, Park left the offer open, meanwhile searching for another method to get the long-wanted school. In 1875 he met the Reverend John A. McAfee, native Missourian, late of the faculty of Highland university. Park had the land, buildings, and the means. McAfee had the intellectual and technical training of the educator. They joined forces.

By May 12, 1875, McAfee, as president, and seventeen students had moved into the college building. The preten-

tious hotel, once the scene of gay social gatherings, later used to quarter soldiers and their mounts in the Civil war, had become a center of learning. In 1879 Park college, "for training Christian workers," was chartered by the state of Missouri. Park wrote the charter. Park gave the hotel and other buildings, an orchard, many acres of farm lands, \$500 to finance the moving of the president and family to Parkville, and cash to renovate the college buildings and grounds. His contributions continued until his death.

The very qualities which had drawn the two men together caused a rift as the years passed. Park, the successful businessman, favored practical education. McAfee preferred and insisted upon a classical curriculum. The students belonged to what was called "Park College Family," doing farming, building, housekeeping, etc., to help pay their own and the college's expenses. Park believed the school should also admit students who could afford to pay all their expenses. Unable to attain his wishes, he withheld some of the land promised to the college. Shortly before his death he built Park hall to house those paying students and created the George S. Park department of Christian Endeavor to give practical training for work in all lines of Christian lay activity and to provide an elective course for those not desiring a full classical one. He founded the chair of natural and applied science. Park's will gave \$20,000 to the school.

Park's career in public office, though brief, followed the tenants of his entire life. He was a candidate in 1866 for state senator. Defeated on the basis of returns, he won the right to the seat in a contest. He introduced and labored hard but unsuccessfully to pass an act establishing the "Missouri Industrial University." When that failed he sought to have the State establish a department of agriculture and mechanic arts at the University of Missouri. Park's ideals of education, roughshod by the classical scholars of his day, have been verified by the development of industrial and business training, and other practical movements in education since the turn of the century. He was a precursor of those movements.

Park died in 1890 at his Illinois home, where he had lived since about 1875. A 22-ton monument of marble, imported,

like the man, from Vermont, marks his grave over the spot where his press, but not his principles, sank into the Missouri river.

#### RED-LETTER BOOKS RELATING TO MISSOURI

*The Theory and Treatment of Fevers.* By Doctor John Sappington. (Arrow Rock, Missouri, published by the author, 1844. 216 pp.)

This book, representing the second milestone in John Sappington's indefatigable crusade for the use of quinine, was probably the first medical book written west of the Mississippi. The significance of the book lies not only in its being an early medical treatise produced on the frontier but also in its contribution to the improvement of frontier health.

One of the great obstacles in the settlement of the Mississippi valley was the prevalence of malarial fevers. As we know today, the use of quinine is all that is needed to cure the sufferer. At the time *The Theory and Treatment of Fevers* was published, this was not the accepted treatment, however.

That quinine, the outstanding specific in medicine, should have ever needed a champion may seem strange but such was unquestionably the case. Sappington was early convinced of the benefit of quinine in the treatment of malaria. He was unquestionably the outstanding proponent of the drug and its largest user on the Missouri frontier and probably in America at that time.

Doctor John Sappington was born in 1776 in Maryland and settled in Missouri in 1817. Around his Saline county home, "Fox Castle," near Arrow Rock, he soon established a reputation for his treatment of malarial fever which was then an almost universal affliction. His practice soon extended from Lexington east to Jefferson City and occasionally took him on a call to an adjoining state.

This extensive practice soon made an assistant necessary. Dr. George Penn, fresh from Jefferson Medical college, became associated with him but the two physicians were hard put to take care of the constant demands of the wide territory.

Sappington's first step in his attempt to bring about universal usage of quinine was the widespread distribution of it in "Sappington's Anti Fever Pills," which he began making in 1832. The pills soon acquired an enviable reputation and became well known. The fact that the pills contained quinine was concealed "that they might acquire a reputation on their own intrinsic worth." Objections to the use of the drug came not only from the medical profession but from the layman.

John Farr of Philadelphia, the first and largest manufacturer of quinine in this country, shows in his letters in the Sappington collection that he was astounded by the orders of Sappington and was hard put to fill them. Farr's correspondence shows that 500 pound orders, which were frequently repeated, were required for the pills. Sappington, with the assistance of his servants, manufactured the pills at his Saline county home.

The merits of quinine were advanced considerably through all the states west of the Appalachians by the widespread distribution of his pills. However, Sappington was not a man to desert a half won battle.

At just what time he determined to write a book on the treatment of fevers is uncertain. Apparently, it was some time before 1844 when the book was printed. More than one manuscript was prepared before the final one.

The book, as it appeared, was "revised and corrected" by Doctor Ferdinando Stith of Franklin, Tennessee. Stith, who was a classmate of Sappington at the University of Pennsylvania, apparently added literary polish to the work and toned down some of the more vigorous passages. One of the earlier manuscripts of the book is written in more forceful language than the printed text. It was the language of the frontier, direct and to the point, with no place for the inclusion of flowery expressions. While the language is often Stith's, the theme and main content of the book stems from Sappington.

Sappington's main purpose in writing *The Theory and Treatment of Fevers* could have been to further advertise and popularize quinine. This is possible but whatever his basic



reason, it is apparent that the author was smarting under the blows dealt those who are innovators.

Sappington was apparently writing with a two fold purpose—to enlighten the general public and to defend and gain recognition for his treatment within the circle of his profession. In some quarters he was credited with writing the work to advertise his pills. This can hardly be accepted for in the text he gives details on the preparation and formula and adds "the whole virtue of the pills consisted in the quinine alone."

At no place in his book does he advocate the purchase of his medicine but advises the public to buy quinine in bulk and prepare their pills at home. A prescription for giving quinine in solution to children is also printed.

For his purpose, a book was the best place to advance his theories.

The author considers himself driven to this alternative, more from motives of benevolence than from those of self-interest.

Knowing, as he did, the prejudices that existed against the medicine, he also knew that, had he published his opinions to the world in any other way than as he has done, and is now doing, that neither the public nor himself would have benefited much, if any, by it. But, from the manner that has been adopted, the full benefit is now given to the world; together with a great deal of other useful matter, that could not well have found a place in a newspaper, or common hand-bill.

Other methods of dissemination had evidently been considered and this mode chosen.

One unusual feature of the book was the inclusion of letters under the heading "Recommendations" at the beginning of the book. Some are letters of friends, some from neighboring counties, and some from other states. One letter from a Howard county physician added his "humble testimony to the common fame of your success in the practice" although it is obvious from the letter that he did not completely agree with Sappington's "course of the practice of medicine in fevers."

Throughout the book the author reiterates his opposition to treating fevers by depletory methods. The treatment he advocates for all fevers is a supportive one and the use of



quinine. While quinine today is recognized as being curative only in malaria fever, during Sappington's day there was an added indication for its use in all fevers due to the great prevalence of chronic malaria and the fact that this infection has an unfavorable influence on many other diseases.

There are other indications in the book that Sappington was cognizant of advances made in the field of medical research besides his use of quinine. There are quotations from Erasmus Darwin and Justus Von Liebig. The author's great admiration and appreciation of Liebig, one of the founders of physiological chemistry, and the quotations from his book *Organic Chemistry* show clearly that Sappington fully appreciated the current important scientific discoveries applicable to the practice of medicine.

The statement in Chapter XV on puerperal fever that this disease is "thought to be sometimes epidemic" and might "be propagated by contagion" is significant, for only in 1843 had Oliver Wendell Holmes written his paper on the contagiousness of puerperal fever. Not until 1847 did Semmelweis introduce antisepsis in obstetrics. Such outstanding American obstetricians as Hodge and Miegs violently opposed Holmes' teachings. This and other passages in Sappington's book clearly show that the author's medical knowledge was in advance of that of the great majority of his contemporaries.

His clinical descriptions of the various diseases are clear cut and unmistakable and could only come from one with great clinical experience and acute powers of observation. The chapter on yellow fever, typhus, and cholera remind us that these diseases which now are practically non-existent in the United States were epidemic during Sappington's time.

Other diseases that are commented on are influenza, spotted fever, scarlet fever, and measles. For each disease a general description of the disease is given, with the causes, symptoms, and treatment, including sometimes diet. The last chapter contains ". . . In Alphabetical Order, the Classes, of Medicines, with an Account of the Individuals Articles Recommended in This Work, Their Doses, Uses, and the Modes of Administering Them."

In Chapter XVI, under the heading "Tonics," the author discusses quinine and gives in detail the formula for his pills. In this chapter the author also lists the native herbs which are of value in treating malaria for "it should be an object with every one to know the best substitute that our country can afford for cinchona." With the Japanese in control of Java, the world's chief source of quinine, a revival of interest in our own indigenous substitutes is not improbable.

The Sappington correspondence indicates that 16,000 copies were printed. Characteristically many copies were presented to physicians including the professors of medical schools. An attempt seems to have been made to have the agents who distributed the pills also distribute the book. Small enthusiasm was forthcoming from the agents. The book would greatly decrease the sale of the pills as Sappington had revealed their contents. Illiteracy was high at this time, and this also tended to limit the distribution of the book.

With all of the limitations on the sale of the book, it no doubt had a better reception in this State due to the large personal following of Sappington. Here, as elsewhere, the reputation and fame of his pills aided in selling copies.

Sappington also argued against the depletion theory of medicine. While he could not foresee the advances that would be made in the control of malaria by drainage and sanitation, he did live to see the overthrow of the "Anti-phlogistic School."

It is true, of course, that quinine and quinine alone would have been recognized as the cure for malaria without Sappington's efforts. However, the Missouri physician must be given credit for recognizing very early this important medical truth and for being a torch bearer in the vanguard of its establishment.

Not only is the discovery or development of a cure important but the publicizing and popularizing of it are also vital if it is to be of universal benefit. For this last phase of spreading medical knowledge, Sappington did a great deal. *The Theory and Treatment of Fevers* is important as one agent used by this pioneer physician to secure the universal adop-

tion of the use of quinine.—*Contributed by Thomas B. Hall,<sup>1</sup> M. D., Kansas City, Missouri.*

## MISSOURI SCRAPBOOK

The odds and ends of history are often the ones with the snap and crackle of humor. Here are some straws of earlier Missourians in the wind of times past.

*Was it Saturday night?*

It is generally conceded by physicians, we believe, that frequent bathing is conducive to good health . . . we accepted the invitation of our friend, Biederlinden, and took a very pleasant bath the other day at his newly erected bathing establishment. We heartily recommend our friends to go and to do likewise . . . We warrant you will think a quarter well spent.—*Springfield Advertiser*, June 9, 1849.

*Topped his quota!*

Upon a visit to Saline county the other day, we called at the residence of Dr. Sappington, who showed us a Pumpkin, weighing *one hundred and eighty-four pounds*, and measuring *nine feet* in circumference. This mammoth Pumpkin grew upon a vine with seven others, and the average weight of the eight was near 1200 lbs.—*Missouri Register* (Boonville), September 24, 1840.

*Now we know.*

O. K.—The volunteers say they have discovered the true signification of these mystical characters at last, it is "Off to Kalifornia."—*Jefferson Inquirer*, August 4, 1846.

<sup>1</sup>DOCTOR THOMAS B. HALL, a native Missourian, was born in Saline county, Missouri. He attended Missouri Valley college at Marshall, Missouri. He received a B.S. degree from St. Louis university and an M.D. from the St. Louis university school of medicine. He is a lecturer on medical history at the school of medicine of the University of Kansas.

*No Trespass!*

The House passed the bill for appointment of Watermelon inspectors for Missouri. If ever there was a downright fool bill, this is one.—*Fulton Gazette*, February 14, 1895.

*Fuel for the editor's ire—*

Those subscribers who promised wood for the *News* will do us a great favor by bringing it immediately as we must have fire if we are to send them the *News*.—*Monroe City News*, January 3, 1878.

*Renovating the press*

An editor in this State threatens to break up house-keeping, and go to boarding with his delinquent subscribers, having despaired of getting his money in any other way. Success to him.—*Missouri Whig*, September 19, 1850.

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months from November 1942, through January 1943, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

#### TEN NEW MEMBERS

Smith, Frederick M., Independence

#### FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Jones, Robert N., St. Louis

#### FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Winkelmaier, Robert C., St. Louis

#### THREE NEW MEMBERS

Cosby, Byron, Columbia

Meriwether, Charles L., Jr., Louisiana

Smith, Mrs. O. A., Farmington

#### TWO NEW MEMBERS

Benton, C. R., Kansas City

Brown, Dwight H., Jefferson City

McAfee, J. W., St. Louis

Narr, Frederick C., Hickman Mills

Sutherland, J. H., St. Louis

White, Mrs. Ella, Caledonia

#### ONE NEW MEMBER

Allen, Edgar, Van Buren

Alvord, Mrs. C. W., Palmyra

Barger, R. L., Ironton

Barnhill, F. C., Marshall

Bean, J. H., Nevada

Benning, Davis, Louisiana

Bohannon, Ida, Columbia

Branham, W. S., Columbia

Cable, J. Ray, St. Louis

Clayton, George D., Hannibal

Clayton Robert M., Hannibal

Cloney, T. W., Sedalia

Diemer, George W., Warrensburg

Dimitt, F. C., Rocheport

Ewing, John B., Washington, D. C.

Ewing, Lynn M., Nevada

Farrington, John S., Springfield

Flanigan, John H., Carthage

Freeman, Mrs. J. H., Newburg

Grimm, Christine, Louisiana

Hackworth, Thomas W., Ladue

Henwood, Berryman, St. Louis

Hobbs, Mrs. J. W., Jefferson City

Hornung, John, Jr., St. Louis Co.

Howard, Annabelle, Kansas City

Jones, J. L., Blackburn

Jones, Lawrence D., Moberly

Kelly, LeRoy F., St. Louis

Knox, William F., Warrensburg

Loeb, Virgil, St. Louis

Lyda, Paul C., Columbia

Merkel, Benjamin, Crystal City

Moll, Justus R., Jefferson City	Sheldon, Mrs. Louisa, Independence
Morris, Mrs. Anna Allen, Kansas City	Shelton, Fannie, Columbia
Morris, Mrs. Charles, St. Louis	Simmons, W. Kelly, Moberly
Mueller, Werner A., Washington, D. C.	Snow, Alma, Brookfield
Noah, W. L., Webster Groves	Spencer, Mrs. J. W., Winfield
Norton, Mrs. V. R., New London	Stonebreaker, Champ C., St. Louis
Nuderscher, Frank, St. Louis	Swekosky, Wm. G., St. Louis
O'Connell, E. L., Nevada	Tallman, R. S., St. Louis
Oliver, R. B., Jr., Cape Girardeau	Taylor, Jefferson D., Cuba
Painter, W. R., Carrollton	Thompson, Henry C., Bonne Terre
Pigg, E. L., Jefferson City	Vedder, C. A., St. Louis
Powell, Elmer N., Kansas City	Wallace, E. J., St. Louis
Ruether, J. L., St. Louis	Watkins, George L., Farmington
Sargent, Clyde, Slater	Wielandy, Paul J., St. Louis
Schmidt, Johanna, Springfield	Wild, Mrs. W. T., Lancaster
Searles, James R., Kirkwood	Williams, W. B., Chicago
Sears, C. N., Kansas City	Winfrey, D. E., Corder
Seever, William J., Webster Groves	Winkler, A. G., New York City
Settle, Raymond H., Lexington	Wisdom, Charles A., Green Ridge
	Wright, Charles L., St. Louis
	Wright, Robert R., Rolla

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

November 1942-January 1943

One hundred and fifty-seven applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months from November 1942, to January 1943, inclusive. The total of annual members as of January 31, 1943, is 3427.

## The new members are:

Aldrich, Otto, Poplar Bluff	Brightwell, Hamilton, Union
Alexander, A. M., Mount Vernon	Bruninga, John H., St. Louis
Alexander, Campbell P., St. Louis	Burruss, J. E., Miami
Allison, Ira, Springfield	Cairns, James, Kansas City
Aughinbaugh, George T., Kansas City	Callaghan, Stephen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bailey, James L., Doniphan	Carroll, Harry F., Clayton
Baker, Charles B., Kennett	Clayton, Robert M., Hannibal
Balthasar, Harry G., Cincinnati, O.	Cloney, W. H., Sedalia
Bamburg, Harry, Kirksville	Cockran, Jessie, Boonville
Bassett, Arthur, Washington, D. C.	Coggeshall, Kenneth, Webster Groves
Braecklein, J. G., Kansas City	Conway, Marion L., Warrensburg
Brand, Harry W., St. Louis	Coombs, David, Louisiana
Breuer, R. H., Hermann	

- Corder, Elizabeth, Marshall  
 Cornwall, Mrs. Harry F., Westfield,  
 N. J.  
 Danks, W. H., Crystal City  
 Davis, Keith, Green Ridge  
 Davis, L. Gordon, Kirkwood  
 Davis, O. M., New Boston  
 Dearing, C. W., Farmington  
 Deatrick, Linnie F., Wyaconda  
 Depping, Henry, Kansas City  
 Dickey, Homer B., Columbia  
 Dodson, Ralph, Dexter  
 Dougherty, James J., La Plata  
 Duke, James I., Quin  
 Eichenberger, J. Allen, Hannibal  
 Ellis, Tom, Nevada  
 Enggas, Mrs. Eva M., Kansas City  
 Evans, Louise, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 Farley, Leland, J., Houston  
 Ferris, Carl R., Kansas City  
 Feuerborn, Harvey, St. Louis  
 Francka, W. F., Hannibal  
 Gilpin, C. C., St. Louis  
 Grider, John H., St. Louis  
 Gualdoni, Louis J., St. Louis  
 Hader, Mrs. J. C., Lone Jack  
 Haley, Roy R., Brookfield  
 Hall, J. Ed., Sedalia  
 Hamilton, Beryl A., Nevada  
 Haskin, Mrs. Frederic J., Washing-  
 ton, D. C.  
 Hawkins, Rena, Louisiana  
 Haynes, W. Sims, Moberly  
 Head Memorial, Estelle M., Pal-  
 myra  
 Heberling, Berne, Warrensburg  
 High, D., Benton  
 Hockett, J. C., Liberty  
 Hoffmann, Mrs. K. H., Charlotte,  
 N. C.  
 Hoffmeister, A. C., St. Louis  
 Huff, Hubert W., Rivermines  
 Hunt, Mrs. Emma E., Lone Jack  
 Jett, Bryce E., Summerfield  
 Johnson, Eugene L., St. Louis  
 Jones, Mary Twitchel, Joplin  
 Kinney, Mrs. Inez, Milford, Iowa  
 Kirkham, Francis W., Salt Lake  
 City, U.  
 Kleaver, John J., Jr., St. Louis  
 Kratz, Mrs. John E., Carrollton  
 Kruse, Ed. C., Kansas City  
 La Cossitt, Henry, New York City  
 Lahr, James Dawson, Elsberry  
 Lambert, Richard J., Independence  
 Landau, Morris B., St. Louis  
 Lawnin, Mrs. Louis, St. Louis  
 Lawrence, John R., Marshall  
 Lewis, Louise, Whiteside  
 Lichtenstein, David B., St. Louis  
 Link, Robert L., Kirksville  
 Lischer, Mary Louise, St. Louis  
 McCall, Mrs. Joseph F., Caledonia  
 McClellan, William, St. Louis  
 McCoy, Theo. S., Golconda, Ill.  
 McCreery, Mrs. Donald C., Denver,  
 Colo.  
 McIlhany, B. A., Cape Girardeau  
 McKee, Anna, Webster Groves  
 McKee, Joseph W., Kansas City  
 Malone, E. J., Salem  
 Margolin, Abraham E., Kansas  
 City  
 Merchant, Henry A., Omaha, Neb.  
 Mills, Horace, Kirksville  
 Moody, Ralph E., St. Louis  
 Moore, Lamar, Winslow, Arizona  
 Mountain Grove Public School,  
 Mt. Grove  
 Mueller, Helen B., Cape Girardeau  
 Murphy, Francis L., Louisiana  
 Niedringhaus, Lee I., Clayton  
 Osborne, Charles D., Sedalia  
 Palmer, George R., Chillicothe  
 Perkins, Edwin T., Joplin  
 Perry, Lena Hobbs, Cassville  
 Peters, Wm. J., Afton  
 Phipps, G. W., Caruthersville  
 Pickrell, Boyd H., Kansas City  
 Reuther, J. L., St. Louis  
 Rhoades, George R., Washington,  
 D. C.  
 Rich Hill Public School, Rich Hill  
 Risco Consolidate School, Risco

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|--|---|
| Roberts, Mrs. L. H., Kansas City, Kan.     | Tanham, Mrs. James, New York City                 |
| Rockenback, C. C., Clayton                 | Tate, Joseph, Owensville                          |
| Ronjue, Lawson, Washington, D. C.          | Taylor, Jefferson D., Cuba                        |
| Sample, John Glen, Lake Forrest, Ill.      | Thomason, Mrs. Pauline, Independence              |
| Sargent, C. D., Lawrence, Kan.             | Tucker, Charles C., Kansas City                   |
| Sheldon, Mrs. Louise, Independence         | Tuley, P. S., Louisville, Ky.                     |
| Sheppard, James R., Kansas City            | Tuttle, Morton, Prairie Home                      |
| Sherrill, William M., St. Louis            | Vanderwood, J. E., Independence                   |
| Shy, Florence, Maywood, Ill.               | Vieth, Arthur G., St. Louis                       |
| Shy, Mrs. May M., Black                    | Von Holtzendorff, Mrs. Margaret Rollins, Columbia |
| Slater, John D., St. Louis                 | Walter, Mrs. A. J., Springfield                   |
| Smith, Hale W., Flagler, Colo.             | Walton, T. M., Lancaster                          |
| Smith, Harry O., Clayton                   | Warren, Mrs. E. D., Hannibal                      |
| Smith, Harry P. S., Edwardsville, Ill.     | Webster, William H., Amherst, Mass.               |
| Smith, S. E., Nevada                       | Wheaton, C. L., Independence                      |
| Spencer, Hugh Miller, Charlottesville, Va. | Wiksell, Wesley, Columbia                         |
| Spradling, Mrs. H. A., Carthage            | Wilson, Blanche, Vineland                         |
| Steiner, J. B., St. Louis                  | Winfrey, Mary Jane, Rochester, Minn.              |
| Stewart, Joseph R., Kansas City            | Winslow, Mrs. R. L., Kansas City                  |
| Strother, A. P., Sr., Searcy, Ark.         | Wipperman, L. F., St. Louis                       |
| Strubinger, Bert E., St. Louis             | Wise, Joseph W., Kirkwood                         |
| Stuart, Burr, Bucyrus, N. D.               | Wood, Roi S., Butler                              |
| Switzler, Wm. F., New York City            | Wurdack, Hugo, St. Louis                          |
| Tammany, Stephen C., St. Louis             |   |

#### WESTERN AMERICANA

The Rockefeller foundation has provided a grant of \$15,000 for a project to add to the present available collections of source material on western history. This project, designed to make Missouri a center of research in the history of the culture of the western prairie and great plains region, will be the collection of personal accounts of travelers, letters, diaries, newspapers, magazines, business and church records, and personal memoirs.

Much of this material has been collected, catalogued, and preserved by historical societies, libraries, and other organizations interested in Western history. One of the most valuable Western Americana collections is the 2900 item collection



which was acquired last spring by the State Historical Society of Missouri from Doctor J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar library in Chicago.

Nevertheless, a great many of these items still remain forgotten or neglected in old family storerooms and attics. The department of history of the University of Missouri, the State Historical Society of Missouri, and the University of Missouri library will co-operate in expanding the present collections of primary data which already place Missouri as one of the states with large accumulations of historical documents.

The program, which will encourage the use in historical writing and teaching of manuscripts relating to western life, is under the supervision of William Francis English, who recently resigned as superintendent of schools at Fulton to become assistant professor of history at Missouri university. He will serve as field man for the project to canvass business houses, old Missouri families, and professional and social organizations to locate valuable manuscripts relating to Missouri's past as well as to the whole field of western history.

An effort will be made to obtain these manuscripts as gifts, but where outright gifts cannot be obtained and the material is of unusual significance, an attempt will be made to secure a copy on microfilm for preservation. In other cases ownership will remain with the individual family but the data may be stored in the fireproof files of the State Historical Society and University libraries.

While the primary region to be covered by the search will be Missouri, other sections of the West will be included. However, because of this state's geographical position, its manuscripts should be most valuable for the history of the entire West. A manuscript division in the library, combined with the extensive collections of newspapers, manuscripts, books, and pamphlets of the State Historical Society and the resources of the University library, will make the research material available here outstanding in the Middle West.

## WEEKLY FEATURE ARTICLES OF THE SOCIETY

Pioneer music and remedies, caves and tiff mines, military schools and crumbling valentines are a few of the kaleidoscopic glances at the history of the State taken by the weekly feature articles published by the State Historical Society. The features are furnished to the editors of Missouri to stimulate popular interest in the history of the State. Those released during January, February, and March are:

*January:* "Missouri Pioneer Concocted Homemade Remedies for Ills," "Silk Lured Missourians with 'Easy Money' Dreams," "Pioneer Rural Customs Still Linger in Missouri," "Freemasonry on Frontier Fostered Good Fellowship."

*February:* "Schoolboys and Bayonets," "Yellowed Lace and Verses Whisper of Old Romances," "Sweet Tooth of the Pioneer Found Sugar Substitutes," "Memorials to Jefferson Erected by Missourians."

*March:* "The Fiddle Was Backbone of Musical Pioneer Missouri," "The Underworld of Missouri," "Pioneers Frolicked at the Mill While Their Grist Was Ground," "The 'Go West' Fever Added Prairie Bier to Wagon Train," "Missouri's Tiff Production Centers in French Districts."

## ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

At the annual fall meeting on November 30 of the Clay county historical society, Kenneth Moore of Liberty high school gave an address on the value of history for the educational curriculum. Richard Rotsch, conservation agent for Clay, Clinton, and Platte counties, explained the conservation policies of his department under the Wild Life commission of Missouri. The officers of the past biennium were re-elected to serve for the coming two years. They are as follows: Mrs. Robert S. Withers, president; Edgar Laffoon, vice-president; Mrs. Earl Sevier, secretary; Kathryn McKinley, treasurer; and Mrs. Mary Barr, historian.

One hundred and twenty-five members of the Cole county historical society held a dinner meeting on November 19 in the Missouri hotel in Jefferson City. George Hope was

elected a member of the board of directors. The program, with a "Gay Nineties" theme, included songs, a poem by Mrs. William Hager, and an address by Dr. Alice Parker of Lindenwood college on life in Jefferson City during that period. The society has begun the compilation of a series of historical articles which is published in the *Sunday News and Tribune*. The series has already included "Jacob F. Moerschel," by Elsa I. Happy, "The Ewing Family," by Janet E. Boone, "Reverend John F. Hendy," by Nancy Hendy, and "Barristers of the Early Days," by Thomas S. Mosby.

Following a dinner held by the Howard-Cooper county historical society on January 20, W. Francis English, assistant professor of history at the University of Missouri, explained the use of the funds from the recent Rockefeller foundation appropriation to the University of Missouri. The following officers were elected: Judge Roy D. Williams, president; Frances Beltz of Armstrong, vice-president; Mrs. Russell Moore of Boonville, secretary; and Mrs. Albert Smith of New Franklin, treasurer.

The Greater St. Louis historical society held a regular meeting on February 5 in the Arts lounge of St. Louis university. James Lindhurst, principal of the Hancock Place senior high school, read a paper entitled "Early History of the Brewing Industry of St. Louis," and Henrietta Gibbons of the Hamilton school read a second paper on "The Election of 1853 in Missouri."

#### ACQUISITIONS

The Society has received from I. R. Bundy, librarian of the St. Joseph public library, microfilm copies of two early St. Joseph newspapers. They include: *Morning Herald*, February 12, 1862-February 11, 1865; and *Weekly West*, May 8, 1859-April 23, 1860. A microfilm copy of the St. Joseph *Weekly Free Democrat*, August 6, 1859-April 13, 1861, has been made also from the original file of that newspaper in the State Historical Society of Missouri.

Through the courtesy of Edward P. Alexander, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Society has obtained microfilm copies of the *Brunswick, Weekly Brunswicker*, January 7-September 9, October 28, 1854-March 28, 1857; the Cape Girardeau, *Western Eagle*, May 11, 1849-March 21, 1851; and the *Cape Girardeau Eagle*, May 10-24, June 28-August 2, 1862.

The Society has obtained from the New York Historical Society and Alexander J. Wall, director, the microfilm of the *Unionville Weekly Republican*, September 26, 1867-October 6, 1870.

Robert W. Jones of Seattle, Washington, presented the Society with a photostat of an unusual contract drawn by three citizens of Montgomery county who organized a company to go to California on a gold hunting expedition in 1849.

The Society has been fortunate to acquire for its files the *Yank*, the army newspaper, which is published weekly and is primarily for the men overseas.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The First Presbyterian church of Hannibal celebrated its one hundred and tenth anniversary service on November 8. An anniversary sermon was given by Dirk H. Middents, pastor. A brief history of the church was compiled by Morris Anderson to cover the one hundred and ten years and supplement his earlier historical pamphlet which was published for the centennial anniversary in 1932.

The school of law of Washington university celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding at the close of 1942. A special magazine outlining the history of the school and listing all graduates was published to commemorate the anniversary.

## MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Despite the sheet metal scarcities and lack of members to do the necessary research, the Young Men's division of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis placed three markers during the past year. The three were added to the ninety erected earlier in the Jefferson National Expansion memorial area. The markers are at the site of the killing of Captain Thomas B. Targee whose efforts saved the Old Cathedral in the great fire of 1849, the first ferry landing at St. Louis, slightly south of the foot of Market street, and the home of Madame Chouteau. The committee has changed the location of the photographic marker, "View of West Side of Fourth Street from South of Olive Street—1870," to 209 North Fourth Street.

The death of George Washington Carver is expected to spur the movement to preserve his plantation birthplace near Diamond, Missouri, as a national monument. Although bills, authorizing the secretary of the interior to acquire the southwest Missouri farm and establish a museum there, died in committee during the last session of Congress, Senator Harry S. Truman and Representative Dewey Short have reintroduced the measures.

## NOTES

The great collection of Mark Twain books assembled by Willard S. Morse will be presented to the library of Yale university by Walter F. Frear of Honolulu, former governor of Hawaii. He is a Mark Twain enthusiast and is himself preparing a book on Mark Twain and Hawaii.

To preserve the history of Old Westport, various groups of Kansas Citians are devoting their efforts to discover information about the frontier town. The Broadway association of Kansas City plans to uncover every possible bit of data which still remains on the original settlement. The *Community Herald* for the past year has set aside a section of the newspaper under the heading, "Old Westport."

The Campbell house museum in St. Louis was formally dedicated on February 6 and opened to the public on February 8. The mansion, purchased in 1854 by Robert Campbell, an early fur trader, has been restored by the Campbell house foundation and now contains the original furnishings.

Two famous homes in St. Louis face destruction if civic efforts are not soon aroused to preserve them. The historic Dent house at Fourth and Cerre streets where Ulysses S. Grant and Julia Dent were married is to be razed and the Grant-Dent Memorial association will be dissolved. The association offered to give the residence to the city to be used as a museum, but was refused because of lack of funds. The second, a treasury of great art, is the Faust home at 1 Portland Place, built in 1911 at a cost of \$150,000. It was designed by T. P. Barnett following the style of Italian Renaissance palaces. Several of the art treasures were presented to the City Art museum and the Washington university fine arts school. Most of the priceless pieces still remain. The heirs offered to turn the house over to the city for use as a mayor's mansion but were refused because of the cost of maintenance. Fortunately, the St. Louis academy of science was able to accept the offer to make the home a public museum and the transfer now depends on the consent of the residents of Portland Place.

In the more than one hundred years of existence of the Independence division of the Jackson county circuit court, Judge John R. James, who was sworn in January 2, is the third Republican judge to hold this office. The only elected Republican judge was Judge Walter Powell, who was elected in 1906 and served until 1912. Judge Denton Dunn was appointed by Governor Henry S. Caulfield in 1930 to finish an unexpired term.

Professor W. C. Etheridge of the agricultural college of the University of Missouri addressed the American Society of Agronomy in St. Louis, November 11, on the subject of "Efficiencies of the Lespedeza—Small Grain Annual Rotation

in Missouri." The revolution that has taken place in Missouri agriculture during the last decade as a result of the introduction and popularity of lespedeza is largely the result of the efforts of Professor Etheridge in popularizing this legume among the farmers of the State.

The magazine, *Antiques*, devoted the February issue to the midwest in order to present a sample of the treasures which collectors may find west of the Alleghenies. Since antiques require a knowledge of and reflect the history of the period in which they were fashioned, their importance cannot be overlooked. The members of the William Clark society of St. Louis were valuable contributors in the compilation of this issue.

A letter written in 1840 by General William Y. Slack, a lawyer of Chillicothe, was the subject of two articles by Mary R. Ellis in the February 1 and 8 issues of the *Richmond Missourian*.

H. G. Hertich, editor of the weekly *Clayton Watchman-Advocate*, has developed and published twenty-five special editions based upon carefully compiled data telling the history of well-known sites and organizations in the community. His best known historical article traced the development of the St. Louis county roads and was later published in book form.

The Missouri Historical Society met at the Jefferson Memorial on January 29. McCune Gill spoke on "Chouteau's Pond" and Isaac A. Hedges on "Cupples Block."

A portrait of the late Supreme Court Judge William Frank of Kirksville, painted by Richard E. Miller, was hung in the supreme court building in Jefferson City on January 25.

The *Joplin Globe Annual* of January 31 published two historical articles by Dolph Shaner, entitled "Old Peace Church and Its Cemetery" and "John Baxter of Baxter Springs."



The history of William B. Waddell, the silent member of the great plains freighting company, Russell, Majors, and Waddell, was supplemented by reminiscences of his granddaughter, Mrs. Edwin B. Wingate, in a feature by Paul I. Wellman in the *Kansas City Star* on November 22, 1942.

The Society has been given copies of several family histories written by their Missouri descendants. They include: *Matthew and Greer Families*, the geneology of a well-known southeast Missouri family, a gift of Mrs. C. D. Matthews; *The Selectman Family*, carefully compiled and annotated by Redmond S. Cole; *Smith Family Data*, a manuscript by Anne G. Wilkerson; and *Brothers*. The last is a memorial volume, edited by George Olds and Paul A. Bruner, and commemorating the achievements of Edson and Joel Bixby, publishers of the Muskogee, Oklahoma, *Phoenix* and *Times-Democrat*, and the Springfield, Missouri, *Springfield Daily News*.

Justus R. Moll, attorney in the secretary of state's office, is a one-man U. S. O. to hundreds of soldiers and sailors who visit Missouri's capitol. He provides them with a tour of the building and, as a souvenir, an impression of the Great Seal of Missouri. Besides his familiarity with the art treasures and history of the state, he has a knowledge of every department of the government and has served as a trustee of the State Historical Society since 1936.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*The Dollar Gold Piece*. By Virginia Swain. (New York, Farrar and Rinehart, inc., 1942. 438 pp.) The rousing life of Kansas City, blatant and flamboyant with its new growth and wealth in the eighties, fills this novel to overflowing. Up on Quality Hill lived the cultured, reserved Bostonians and the generous, rough panhandlers who had already plunged into meatpacking and real estate speculation and emerged triumphant. Down in the river bottom existed the rest of the town, fighting by fair or foul means to escape from the dust and heat of the stockyards or the poverty of the flatlands,



and to rise to the security of the Hill. The characters and plot seem to spring full-blown from the soil of a boom town but draw out of the haze of the August heat to a rather melodramatic conclusion.

*Jim, The Wonder Dog.* By Clarence Dewey Mitchell. (Philadelphia, Dorrance and co., 1942. 143 pp.) In the style of an autobiography, appears this tale of a Missouri dog that attracted national attention because of his intelligence. Small boys will be enthralled by his immediate and uncanny understanding of speech and ability to follow directions. More important, however, than his unusual abilities is the genuine feeling of canine personality that is presented.

*Ox Trail Miracle, The Story of Alexander Majors.* By Hildegard Hawthorne. (New York, Longmans, Green and co., 1942. 236 pp.) The miracle of the transportation of freight from Missouri to the west coast astonished all America with the vast fleets of the rocking prairie schooners organized by Alexander Majors in 1848. In spite of cholera, war, Mormon uprisings, marauding Indians, and the rigors of the seasons, merchandise and Army supplies rolled steadily westward. Although this is primarily the biography of the guiding spirit, Majors, his later partners, William Russell and William Waddell, participated in the significant but financially ruinous Pony Express. The railroad and telegraph destroyed the trail, but Majors had been the pioneer and it was over his line of travel that the railroad followed.

*They Were Expendable.* By William L. White. (New York, Harcourt, Brace and company, 1942. 209 pp.) This story of contemporary history, narrated by four officers of the redoubtable MTB Squadron 3, is one of the most moving and dramatic yet to come from the front lines. The squadron went into action when the first Japanese planes roared over Manila Bay and continued until General MacArthur was safely on a plane bound for Australia. Overshadowing personal dangers loom the portentous events of the Philippine campaign in America's little Dunkirk.

*Floods of Spring.* By Henry Bellamann. (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1942. 374 pp.) Of all novels written about the reconstruction period in Missouri, few have dealt with the attitudes and reactions of the Northerner amid the antagonistic pro-southern element along the river. Peter Kettring, a Pennsylvania schoolteacher, retreating from his books and the idealism which had plunged him into the Civil war, went west to begin afresh—to shut out his fellows and create a new world. Like many farmers who became only handles to their hoes in transforming the wilderness to a productive farm, he alienated his family and temporarily blighted his own mind. The intense soul struggles of the Kettring family move inevitably like the river itself that mingles inextricably in their lives. The background forms a panorama of German immigrant farmers, the families of former slaveholders with decaying fortunes, irresponsible rivermen, and small town shopkeepers.

*Old Man River. The Memories of Captain Louis Rosché, Pioneer Steamboatman.* By Robert A. Hereford. Illustrated. (Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1942. 301 pp.) Turn back the clock to the day when the steamboat whistle was the clarion call of the future to the Mississippi valley. Here is the life of a man who was irresistibly lured by engine bells and paddle wheels to remain on the river. Within his lifetime, he saw the boom and fall of the steamboat traffic. Such new data as the explosion of the steamboat, *Sultana*, offer unusual insights into the life of Missouri that careened along the river after the war. Here truth reads more eerie than fiction and often on a grander scale. Day to day incidents include a Civil war river battle, Indian raids and scalplings, Madame Moustache of gambling fame, negro butting fights, and, of course, the inevitable steamboat races, but this time from the point of view of the crew. Steeped in river lore and drama, Captain Rosché mingled his life with the waters of old man river.

*Young Sam Clemens.* By Cyril Clemens. Foreword by Hendrick Willem Van Loon and introduction by Grant

Wood. (Portland, Maine, Leon Tebbetts editions, 1942. 282 pp.) The molding of young Mark Twain by his boyhood is one aspect of his life that is rarely touched and never with as many anecdotes as here. The usual pranks and assimilation of life in the river town offered a rich source bed in which his imagination could later delve. New sketches by Twain which were published in his brother's *Journal* are included in addition to other data on his journalistic career. His first speech, his days on the river, escapes as a Confederate lieutenant, the erratic life in the West, and finally his meteoric rise after his series of lectures on Hawaii here gain new flavor from old anecdotes.

*A History of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Ironton, Missouri.* By the Church History committee. (1942. 28 pp.) Based on newspaper and church records, the development of the church from its establishment in 1869 is outlined.

*Follow The Leader.* By Clyde Brion Davis. (New York, Farrar and Rinehart, inc., 1942. 525 pp.) Charles Martel's rise to fame from obscurity in a Missouri town covers the history of the state from the turn of the century—not the political maneuverings but the significant day by day economic growth and social changes. There is much irony and good humor in the development of a shy, nondescript boy into an unexpected war hero and post-war industrial tycoon. The passage of time is well emphasized and the reader historically oriented by interludes depicting the flow of contemporary world events.

*Adair County's War Record from Pioneer Days To and Including 1942.* Compiled by P. O. Selby. Typewritten. (Kirksville, Missouri, 1943. 134 pp.) Veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812 who were buried in the county are included in this compilation of residents who gave their lives in subsequent wars of the nation. Their organizations, a history of actions in which they participated, a few biographies, and the length of service of World war I veterans

form the principal data. The county's participation in World war II is of further value.

*Law Enforcement in Missouri—A Decade of Centralization and Central Control in Apprehension and Prosecution, (1931-1941).* By John G. Heinberg and A. C. Breckenridge. (The University of Missouri studies, 1942. 77 pp.) Although state criminal law has been primarily enforced by locally elected officials, the gradual centralization of state control during the last decade has been facilitated by the establishment of state patrol and parole boards and continued supervision of the governor and attorney-general. This study covers the transformation of policy and methods in the first two stages of law enforcement, arrest and prosecution.

*The Trans-Mississippi West: A Guide to its Periodical Literature, 1811-1938.* By Oscar O. Winther. (Indiana university publications, Social Science Series, No. 3, 1942. 263 pp.) To any researcher in the field of western history, this guide offers a short cut in the topical compilation of magazine articles which have been published from 1811 to 1937. Both professional and semi-professional periodicals were indexed according to subject and author. Geographic as well as historical and topical divisions simplify use of this handbook.

*Sir Carl Busch.* By Mildred Howard Barney. (Kansas City, The University of Kansas City press, 1942. 31 pp.) The life of the conductor and composer is identified with the development of music in Kansas City and the Mid-West. The biography emphasizes his personality and contributions to Missouri culture rather than his musical techniques and interpretations.

#### OBITUARIES

ALLEN, EDGAR: Born in Canon City, Colo., in 1892; died near Pine Orchard, Conn., Feb. 3, 1943. An outstanding investigator in medicine, he began research in hormones at Washington university as instructor and associate in anatomy

from 1919 to 1923. He was professor of anatomy at the University of Missouri for the next ten years, and during the last five of that period, dean of the school of medicine. For isolating and crystallizing theelin, the first female sex hormones known to science, he was awarded in 1941 the Baly medal from the London Royal College of Physicians. He went to Yale university in 1933 and was chairman of the department of anatomy in the school of medicine at the time of his death.

CARVER, GEORGE WASHINGTON: Born at Diamond, Mo., about 1864; died at Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 5, 1943. Born of slave parents, he received a master of science degree in agriculture at Iowa State A. & M. college in 1896 and was invited by Booker T. Washington to direct agricultural work at the Tuskegee institute. Utilizing the so-called "waste products" of southern farms, he developed more than three hundred useful products from the peanut alone, and more than one hundred by-products from the sweet potato. Also a noted artist, his paintings have hung in several well-known galleries. Besides his many honors by various American societies, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts at London. The *Progressive Farmer* selected him in 1943 as the man of the year in service to southern agriculture.

BENNETT, PHILIP A.: Born in Dallas county, Mo., March 5, 1881; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1942. After teaching school he published the *Buffalo Reflex* from 1904-1921. He was president of the Ozark press association during 1915-16, and introduced to his native county the cylinder press, the linotype, motion pictures, and the automobile. He served for eight years as Republican chairman in Dallas county, two years as state committeeman, and was chairman of his congressional district in 1912-13. He was also a delegate to the 1912 Republican national convention, state senator from the nineteenth district in 1920, lieutenant-governor from 1925 to 1929, and congressman from the sixth district in 1940 and was reelected in 1942. He was a trustee of the State Historical Society from 1920 to 1935.

EMBERSON, RICHARD HUFF: Born in Johnson county, Mo., Feb. 23, 1862; died in Columbia, Mo., Dec. 30, 1942. A member of the University of Missouri faculty for thirty-three years, he received his education in the universities of Missouri, Wisconsin, and Chicago. He was a member of the faculties of various Missouri high schools and the Northeast and Northwest Missouri State teachers colleges. After serving as assistant state supervisor of schools from 1904 to 1905, he became assistant professor of rural education in the University of Missouri in 1909 and was appointed to the agricultural extension service staff in 1914 to organize the University 4-H Club work.

ENGLISH, FRED L.: Born in Montgomery City, Mo., in 1886; died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8, 1943. A former circuit judge, he graduated from Washington university and the Harvard law school, was a member of a St. Louis law firm, and from 1913 to 1923 taught at the St. Louis university school of law. After receiving a captain's commission in the army during the World war, he was appointed to the circuit bench in 1918. Active in Democratic affairs, he served as chairman of the state committee in 1924 and the finance committee in 1934.

FICKLIN, CHARLES LEE: Born at Bethel, Ky., Nov. 24, 1875; died in Maysville, Mo., Feb. 1, 1943. A well-known editor and publisher of the *De Kalb County Herald*, from 1898 to 1943, he was prominent in Democratic circles and a candidate for state senator and United States congressman. From 1916 to 1921 he spoke on the chautauqua and lyceum platforms and engaged in farming and the grass seed business for the last twenty years.

GOETZE, JOHANNES: Born in Beckinhausen, Prussia, Jan. 15, 1858; died in Moberly, Mo., Dec. 23, 1942. The music master of Moberly, he studied under Brahms, Yoachim, Johann Strauss, Liszt, and Wagner. After touring the United States with a German orchestra in 1883, he came to St. Louis. Later he moved to Moberly and established the

Goetze conservatory in 1884. He was most noted for his Saengerfests, music festivals which brought famous musicians to play with his better pupils. For several years he was head of the music department at the Northeast Missouri State Teachers college.

HARE, FRANK: Born in Livingston county, Mo., in 1897; died in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 26, 1942. He studied at the veterinary colleges of Kansas City and Kansas State college, and received a master's degree from Cornell university. After serving with the army on the Mexican border and in the first World war, he was the chief of the bureau of animal husbandry of the Dominican republic for three years, and the state pathologist of Delaware.

HOWARD, ALBERT: Born at Fort Ann, N. Y., May 9, 1850; died in Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 29, 1943. After being employed in water transportation for twenty-five years, he moved to Missouri in 1890 and began farming in Caldwell county. He established a mercantile business in Kingston in 1892, was elected city alderman and school director, and served as county treasurer and collector from 1906 to 1912. He was a member of the Missouri legislature from 1921 to 1926.

KIEL, HENRY W.: Born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21, 1871; died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1942. After entering the contracting business at seventeen, he transferred his interests to politics. He served as presidential elector and chairman of the Republican state committee, was nominee for United States senator, and a delegate to most of the Republican national conventions after 1896. He served as mayor of St. Louis from 1913 to 1925 and brought about more than fifty major civic improvements, including the construction of the free bridge over the Mississippi river. During the first World war, he was a member of the national council for defense and food conservation committee and was decorated by the Belgian government. He was appointed president of the St. Louis board of police commissioners in 1931, but resigned in 1932 to campaign for United States senator.



MCCLURE, CLARENCE HENRY: Born near Columbus, Kan., in 1873; died in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15, 1942. Educated at the Central State Teachers college, Missouri university, and Peabody college, he taught history at the college in Warrensburg from 1910 to 1925 and became head of the social science department. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Missouri in 1922-23, was educational advisor to the late Governor Sam A. Baker, chairman of the Adair county Republican committee, and a presidential elector in 1940. He wrote fourteen history textbooks, one of which was a history of Missouri. In 1928 he joined the staff of the Northeast Missouri State Teachers college and was the head of the social science department at the time of his death. He served as trustee of the State Historical Society of Missouri from 1916 to 1934.

MCJIMSEY, ELMER E. E.: Born in Wingate, Ind., Feb. 23, 1862; died in Springfield, Mo., Feb. 8, 1943. Publisher and Republican party leader, he became the editor of the *Maryville Tribune* in 1895 and the *St. Joseph Gazette* in 1903. With others, he purchased the *Springfield Republican* in 1906 and published it until 1927. He helped found the Young Republican association of Missouri, served as supervisor of the census for the fourth Missouri district under President McKinley, declined the office of consul-general to Peru under President Theodore Roosevelt, was a member of the board of regents of the Southwest State Teachers college from 1909 to 1915, postmaster of Springfield from 1910-1914, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1920, and held many offices in the Republican party organization.

MILLER, RICHARD E.: Born in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1875; died at St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 23, 1943. A brilliant painter, he studied at the St. Louis school of fine arts from 1885 to 1889 and launched his career in the art department of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* as a sketch artist before the day of newspaper photographers. Following study at the Julian academy in Paris from 1899 to 1901, his paintings won



numerous awards and were exhibited in the world's leading museums, including the Luxembourg and Petit Palais in Paris, the Metropolitan in New York, the Corcoran art galleries in Washington, and museums of Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and cities abroad. His major works include four murals in the senate chamber of the state capitol at Jefferson City and many portraits of both Americans and Europeans.

MOSBY, CHARLES VIRGIL: Born in Nevada, Mo., in 1876; died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 23, 1942. After graduating from the St. Louis college of physicians and surgeons in 1899, he entered the medical publishing field. In addition to this successful endeavor, he began publishing in 1914 journals on various aspects of medicine. He was a member of the American Medical association and the St. Louis Medical society, and in 1938 received an honorary degree from Bates college.

NATIONS, GUS O.: Born in Missouri, in 1893; died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 21, 1942. A St. Louis lawyer and legal counsel for the Missouri anti-saloon league for many years, he was a leader among the dry forces in the State. He served from 1922 to 1925 as federal prohibition enforcement officer for eastern Missouri, preparing and winning more than 2500 cases. He was president of the lawyers' association of St. Louis in 1940 and editor of the association's publication, *Bench and Bar* for the past two years.

STEINBECK, AUGUST H.: Born in Gasconade county, Mo., in 1866; died in Union, Mo., Dec. 21, 1942. Educated at the State school of mines and metallurgy at Rolla and the Southeast Missouri State Teachers college, he was school commissioner of Gasconade and Franklin counties, superintendent of schools at Pacific for seven years, and circuit clerk of Franklin county for twelve years. He was secretary of the state tax commission and board of equalization, deputy state labor commissioner, and commissioner of pardons and paroles. He

was nominated but defeated for state treasurer in 1932. In 1938 he was first elected to the general assembly and re-elected in 1940 and 1942.

WHITLOW, WILLIAM BREWER: Born in Harvel, Ill., May 6, 1893; died in Fulton, Mo., Dec. 11, 1942. After graduating from the University of Missouri school of law in 1916, he entered law practice in Fulton in 1918 and Democratic politics in Central Missouri. From 1918 to 1920 he was city attorney of Fulton, from 1921 to 1924, prosecuting attorney of Callaway county. He was elected to the state senate in 1938, re-elected in 1942, and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for attorney general in 1940. He was chairman of the Callaway county Democratic central committee at various times, and a member of the Democratic state committee from 1937 to 1939.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

### STEP RIGHT UP! LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

From the *Hannibal Tri-Weekly Messenger*, July 3, 1858.

THE SHOW.—Don't forget that the great combination show will arrive and perform in this city to-day. Among the different sights to be seen, are Col. Wood's Museum of Living Wonders, comprising the American Giantess, the Bearded Lady and her children, the Swiss Warbler, who, in his imitation of every variety of birds, is unequalled in the world! The Female Brass Band, the newly trained Dogs, Monkeys and Goats and the renowned Billy Birch's Minstrels, in a great variety of their negro eccentricities, songs and comical jokes.

This superior combination of genius, talent and natural curiosities, is the most extensive show that has ever visited our city. They arrive on the steamers Banjo and James Raymond. Look out for them.

### BLACKOUT: 1864

From the *St. Louis Daily Missouri Republican*, November 26, 1864.

THOSE CELLAR DOORS.—In the Recorder's Court, on Friday, Mr. W. C. Mitchell was fined \$50 for leaving open a street cellar door, into which one of his neighbors fell in the dark, and was severely injured. The witness who testified in the court (the injured party) seemed desirous not to have Mr. Mitchell severely dealt with. But his Honor took a little wider range of the subject than the individual accident. Perhaps it might have flashed upon his mental vision that his own corporation might drop through a cellar doorway some lampless, moonless night, to the detriment of sundry pounds of flesh and bones. Perhaps he intended to give a significant hint to the owners of the multitudinous man-traps that line our thoroughfares to shut up. Probably it would be well they should, at least so far as these pitfalls are concerned.

### HOLDING OUT FOR NYLON?

From the *Fulton Missouri Telegraph*, September 8, 1854.

Wentworth—no very good authority—writes a gossiping letter to the *Chicago Democrat* in which he thus refers to Col. Benton:

"When the House adjourned on Monday morning, sine die, there were about a dozen present. Col. Benton and myself were the only ones from the west. The Colonel had prepared himself for a hot morning, by leaving vest, cravat and stockings at home. He wore light and low slippers, which showed nature's stockings to a great advantage. When asked where he purchased his stockings, he said that he got them of his mother seventy years ago, and there never yet had been a hole in them."

## WILDERNESS WANTED

From *Niles Weekly Register*, June 15, 1816, (Vol. X, p. 361).

COLONEL BOONE—Extract from a letter, addressed to the editors and published in the *Columbian*, dated "Fort Osage, Missouri territory," April 29, 1816.—"We have been honored by a visit from col. BOONE, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri, about one hundred miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. He left this for the river *Platt*, some distance above. Col. Boone is eighty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, stoutly made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind, and is pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America, from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator, and a magistrate; he might have accumulated riches as readily as any man in Kentucky; but he *prefers the woods*, where you see him in the dress of the roughest, poorest hunter."

## RATIONING IS AN OLD STORY

From the *Chicago Daily News*, January 6, 1943.

A pageant of rationing and price ceilings in Midwest history is outlined by records just unearthed by members of the Chicago Historical Society....

## In Missouri in 1798.

"bon pr. un pain le 23 Mai 1798. (Signed) B. Tardiveau."

Legibly written in French on a small piece of white linen, time-resisting paper, the above signifies that the ration ticket, coupon or whatever it may be termed, was good for the purchase of a loaf of bread in New Madrid, Mo., May 23, 1798. It is one of the scores of similar ration slips of New Madrid origin, representing periods of economic stress in the 1790's and, later, in 1825....

Tardiveau, judging by the frequency with which his neat signature appears on these purchasing permits during the decade following the settlement of New Madrid by Americans under George Morgan in 1789, was a busy rationing czar. He issued tickets authorizing the purchase of bread by settlers at the "chez boulanger du fort Nouvelle Madrid"—the bakery of the fort of New Madrid.

On May 22, 1796, he issued to one lucky pioneer a permit to buy "un piastre de tabac"—a small coin's worth of tobacco. His signed permits also revealed that rationing governed the sale of "sucre"—sugar; also "tafia"—rum.

## Whiskey and Clocks, Too.

By 1825 New Madrid was a thriving Mississippi river town. Then something happened to the economic trend and the town was buying by permit again. This time it was one Pierre Murrand, rationing rajah, who on June 25, 1825, gave Citizen Louis Hallez a written permit to purchase "un gallon de whisky." His word was law with regard to the sale of bread, sugar, coffee and even household furnishings. On July 3, 1825, he wrote the following ration permit:

"Donne une Clock a Madame Lapreulle."

Cuckoo, eight-day or grandfather's—the aged records do not specify. Time's passage has even erased the evidence as to whether Mme. Lapreulle was able to buy her clock before the supply of time-pieces ran out in old New Madrid.

## SERENADE

From the *St. Louis Daily Missouri Democrat*, February 15, 1855.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Our streets have recently been enlivened by the performances of a band of itinerant serenaders, who really discourse most excellent music, consisting of overtures, marches, waltzes, and general melodies, from the most popular composers. It is quite an innovation upon orchestral and operatic performances, and furnishes a free school for the improvement of the public in the divine art. The performers are mostly Germans, we believe, and are consequently artists by nature and education. The vocation is a harmless one, and we hope the band may obtain the wherewithal to butter their bread, while they gladden the ears of their auditors.

## THEY KNEW HIM WHEN

From the *Marmaduke Manuscript Collection*, State Historical Society of Missouri.

My dear Sir

I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance, Col Marmaduke of this state, who proposes to emigrate to Missouri, and is desirous of obtaining such information concerning the Country as will enable him to decide on the relative advantages of the different parts. I know no one who is so capable of affording this information, as yourself, & I persuade myself you will do what lies in your power to promote his object. Col M is a gentleman of great respectability, & your attention to him will be gratefully acknowledged by your faithful servant

Robert S. Garnett  
Essex County (Va.) July 29, 1823

Hon. John Scott  
St. Genevieve  
Missouri

## OPEN SEASON

From the St. Louis *Missouri Republican*, October 10, 1825

Though crops are somewhat injured by drought, there can be no apprehension of starvation—judging from the number of wild pigeons daily—and the quails that are running about our streets and flying into houses in order to escape the pursuit of boys.

## CORPS OF ABBREVIATED RECRUITS

From the St. Louis *Daily Missouri Republican*, December 1, 1864.

Our readers were no doubt astonished by a paragraph in our special Washington dispatch yesterday, stating as follows:

"The maximum standard of height for recruits for volunteer service has been fixed by the Secretary of War at five feet three inches, as heretofore established."

There are many men to whom the adoption of this regulation and its extension to conscripts, as well as volunteers, would be received with pleasurable emotions. They might say they were burning with a heroic desire to serve the country, and were only prohibited by the conjoint obstacles of nature and the Secretary of War; but a secret chuckle of delight would lay behind this assertion for all that. Think of an army where the tallest soldier is but five feet three! Yet certainly there are some advantages in a short stature. In the battlefield balls have whistled over the heads of many a man to imbed themselves in the shoulder, neck or forehead of a more altitudinous specimen of humanity. It is a common fault in armies to fire too high anyhow; and if by contracting the height of our troops they can be drawn entirely out of the accustomed range of the enemy, it follows that our mortality lists must be large reduced. Short soldiers will find it handy, too, when collected behind besieged breastworks, as generally they would then be out of the reach of sharpshooters.

The adoption of a maximum standard of five feet three inches in height would afford us a truly Lilliputian army, wherein the dwarfed proportions of a Gen. TOM THUMB or a Commodore NUTT might not give so remarkable a contrast with others. Many of our tall veterans from Kentucky, or Wisconsin or Iowa, would find themselves excluded by something like two feet of superfluous organism. Amputation at the knees might bring these within the limit, though there would be a slight danger of destroying their efficiency by this process.

## WHAT! NO FENCE MENDING?

From the St. Louis *Missouri Reporter*, April 4, 1846.

The Hon. Henry Clay arrived here yesterday on the steamer Bulletin. His arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon; and notwithstanding the urgency of his request, that he should be permitted to visit our city quietly, a large crowd assembled on the levee.... The throng increased so rapidly that he entered the store of Messrs. J. and E. Walsh to escape

...and after bowing from the door of the second story to the crowd on the wharf, he proceeded to his lodgings in Planters' House in a private carriage.... We are confident that all would...united in making his first visit to St. Louis worthy of [him].

From the St. Louis *Missouri Reporter*, April 7, 1846.

It is proposed to offer to the ladies of the city a more favorable opportunity to see Mr. Clay, and for that purpose the saloon of the Planters' House will be open today from 7 to 11 o'clock where Mr. Clay will be pleased to see the ladies.

From the St. Louis *Missouri Reporter*, April 17, 1846.

Yesterday at noon a large tract of land in this county owned by the Hon. Henry Clay and others was offered at a public sale. It was run up to the large price of \$127 per acre, when it was bid in at \$150. It lies about 3 miles west of the city.

From the St. Louis *Missouri Reporter*, April 20, 1846.

The Hon. Henry Clay left this city on Saturday for Louisville. During his visit here, there was no public festival in honor of his sojourn among us, in consequence of his positive refusal to participate in any thing of the kind. His political friends were anxious to make some public display.... but were prevented by him.

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

*American-German Review*, December: "There Were Giants in Those Days—The Story of Carl Schurz" by Wendell L. Willkie.

*Annals of Iowa*, July: "The Irrepressible Conflict of 1861, The Letters of Samuel Ryan Curtis" edited by Kenneth E. Colton. October: "With Fremont in Missouri, in 1861. The Letters of Samuel Ryan Curtis" edited by Kenneth E. Colton.

*Antiques*, February: "Praise The Lord and Pass the Ammunition" by James B. Musick; "Molded Iron in the Middle West" by John A. Bryan; "Antiques in Domestic Settings, Selma Hall, a Missouri Home" by Charles van Ravenswaay; "Creole 'Armoires' in Missouri" by Charles van Ravenswaay; "A Rare Midwestern Print" by Charles van Ravenswaay.

*Bulletin of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College*, November: "The Genesis of Teacher Education in Missouri" by Walter H. Ryle.

*California Historical Society Quarterly*, December: "A Doctor Comes to California, The Diary of John S. Griffin, Assistant Surgeon with Kearny's Dragoons, 1846-7" edited by George W. Ames, Jr.

*Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, October: "Peter Wilson in the Civil War, 1863-1865."

*Journal of Osteopathy*, December: "The Old Doctor as I Knew Him" by Ethel Conner.

*Kansas Historical Quarterly*, November: "The Story of a Kansas Freedman" edited by Alberta Pantle.

*Kern County [Cal.] Historical Society*, Fifth Annual Publication, November 1939: "Alexis Godey in Kern County" by F. F. Latta.

*Missouri Bar Journal*, December: "The Washington University School of Law and Seventy-five years of Legal Development" by Warner Fuller.

*Utah Historical Quarterly*, January, April, July, October, 1942: "Journal of Priddy Meeks" edited by J. Cecil Alter.

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